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Davis, J.
El Salvador, C.A.
Nov. 1941 - May 1942

u Davis
1941.

San Salvador, Dept. San Salvador, El Salvador.

Lautil Nov. 25, 1941.

879).

~~Mabuya agilis~~

880).

Lautil "

881).

Lizard

Rio Tempa at Pan American Highway Bridge, Dept. Usulután, El Salvador

Nov. 27, 1941.

882).

Cnemidophorus

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dept. Morazan, El Salvador.

Nov. 29, 1941.

883).

Bufo

884).

"

885).

"

886).

"

Nov. 30, 1941.

-887).

♀ Piranga ludoviciana

-888).

♂ Heleodytes rufinucha

889).

Hyla Staufferi

-890).

♀ Buteo magnirostris

891).

Lizard

892).

"

893).

Anolis

894).

Cnemidophorus

895).

Ctenosaura

896).

"

1, 1941.

~~Nov. 1, 1941~~

3 mi. W. Monte Cristo Mine, 650',
Dept. Morazan, El Salvador.

897).

Ctenosaura

Lavis.
1941.

2

3 mi. W

650'
^ Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 1, 1941.

- 898). *Ctenosaura*
899). ♀ *Iguana* skin + skull
900). ♂ " Total length 1420 mm. " " "
901). ♂ *Herpetotheres cachimans* (complete skeleton)
c. 2, 1941 Monte Cristo Mine, 65', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador.

902). ♀ *Iguana* skin + skull T.L. 1232 mm.

903). Brownhead

904). "

905). "

906). "

907). "

908). *Anolis*

909). "

910). Brown skink

Dec. 3, 1941.

911). ♂ *Ctenosaura* Complete T.L. 735 mm. skin + skull

912). Gray colubrid T.L. 2543 mm. prep. M. Hildebrand
Dec. 17, 1941.

913). *Cantel*

914). *Anolis*

915). "

916). "

917). "

918). "

919). *Bufo*

920). "

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 17, 1941.

- 921). Bufo
922). "

3 mi. W. Monte Cristo Mine, 650', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 17, 1941

- 923). Lantil
924). Lantil
925). Brownhead
926). "
927). "
928). Bicolor Ameiva
929). Turtle
930). Bicolor Ameiva

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 17, 1941.

- 931). Coleonyx
932). Rana
933). "
934). "

1 mi. SE Divisadero, 850', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 18, 1941.

- 935). Rana
936). "
937). Lantil
938). Anolis
939). Sceloporus
940). Olive whiptail

Davis
1941

4

Divisadero, 650', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 19, 1941

941). *Leimicophorus*
942). Brownhead

3 mi. w Monte Cristo Mine, 650', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

943). *Anolis*
944). Brown skink
945). Striped Snake 564+160 mm.

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador.
Dec. 20, 1941

946). ~~Tortoise~~ Turtle

947). Rana

948). *Anolis*

949). ..

950). ..

951). ..

952). ..

953). Brownhead

954). ..

955). ..

956). ..

957). ..

958). Tizard

Divisadero, 650', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 21, 1941

959). ♂ opossum 650-307-58-46-43

Gigante, 2 mi. SE Monte Cristo Mine, 650', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

960). ♀ Gray Colubrid 1653+352 mm. skin + complete skeleton

1941

E. slope Mt. Tacaguatique, ^{3700'} Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 24, 1941

961). Bicolor lizard Ameiva

E. slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4200', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

962). Ring-neck snake

~~N.~~ slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4500', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

963). Hyla

E. slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4000', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Dec. 25, 1941.

964). Hyla

965). Hyla

E. slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4200', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

966). Sceloporus variabilis

N. slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

967). Bicolor Ameiva

968). "

969). Hyla

970). Sceloporus variabilis

Dec. 26, 1941.

971). Micromys 288 + 119⁺ mm.

972). Hyla

973). "

E. slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4000', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Dec. 27, 1941

974). Ameiva

E. slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 3700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

975). Hyla

976). Hyla

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 27, 1941.

977). *Ameiva*

W slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4400', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

978). *Sceloporus malachiticus*

W slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4200', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

979). *Hyla*

E slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4500', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 28, 1941

im.
980). ♂ *Ciranga* window in skull - testes.

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 29, 1941

im.
981). ♂ *Myiarchus tuberculifer* Testes. Window in skull

ad.
982). ♂ *Pinus rubiginosa* Testes 00

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4750', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

ad.
983). ♀ *Thomomys lessonae*

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4900', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

ad.
984). ♂ *Hylocharis leucotis* Testis 0

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4850', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

ad.
985). ♀ *Lissilopha melanocyanea*

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

986). ♂ *Liaya cayana* Testes 0

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4750', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 30, 1941

987). ♀ *Hylocharis leucotis*

ad.
988). ♀ *Xiphocolaptes promeropygus* + partial skeleton

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

989). im. *Pentecostes*

J. Davis.
1942.

7

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 3, 1942

ad.
✓990). ♀ *Troglodytes musculus*

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4500', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

✓991). ♂ *Piranga flava* Testis =

✓992). ♂ *Piranga leucoptera* Testes L R
= =

✓993). ad. ♀ *Tyrannus verticalis*

✓994). ad. ♀ *Turdus grayi*

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4300', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 4, 1942

ad.
✓995). ♂ *Mniotilta fusca* Testis =

✓996). ad. ♀ *Tityra semifasciata*

✓997). ad. ♂ *Columba fasciata* Testis 17 mm.

✓998). ad. ♀ " "

999). *Sceloporus variabilis*

1000). *Sceloporus malachiticus*

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

1001). *Sceloporus malachiticus*

1002). *Sceloporus variabilis*

1003). *Ameiva undulata*

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4500', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 5, 1942

ad.
✓1004). ♀ *Setophaga picta*

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 3800', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

✓1005). Hyliid

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4400', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 6, 1942

ad.
✓1006). ♀ *Xiphocolletes promerophirhynchus*

Davis
1942.

8

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4400', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 6, 1942

- ✓1007). ad. ♂ *Lepidocolaptes affinis* Testis o
✓1008). ad. ♂ " " Testis o

1009). *Ameiva undulata*

1010). " "

1011). *Sceloporus malachiticus*

1012). " "

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

- 1013). *Sceloporus variabilis*
✓1014). ad. ♂ *Otus trichopsis* Testis O (greenish) ^{see notes} on stom. cont.

Jan. 7, 1942

- ✓1015). ad. ♀ *Vireo solitarius*

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 3800', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

1016). *Rana*

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4400', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

- ✓1017). ad. ♀ *Xiphorhynchus flavigaster*

1018). Colubrid Snake. 892 + 394 mm.

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 8, 1942.

- ✓1019). ad. ♂ *Dactylobatyx thoracicus* Testis O

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

- ✓1020). ad. ♂ *Amazilia cyanocephala* Testis o

- ✓1021). ad. ♂ *Turdus grayi* Testis o

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 5100', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 9, 1942.

- ✓1022). ad. ♀ *Tityra semifasciata*

- ✓1023). ad. ♀ *Centurus auripons*

Davis
1942

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 5100', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 9, 1942

✓1024). ad. ♂ *Falco sparverius* Testis 0

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 3800', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

✓1025). Frog

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4500', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 10, 1942

✓1026). ad. ♂ *Dendrocolaptes certhia* Testis 0

✓1027). ad. ♀ " " Complete skeleton

✓1028). ad. ♂ *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus* Testes 0^R 0

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 3800', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

✓1029). Amphibian

✓1030).

✓1031).

Jan. 11, 1942

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4000', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

✓1032). ad. ♂ *Cisilopha melanoganea* Testis 3mm.

✓1033). ad. ♀ *Vireo solitarius*

✓1034). ad. ♂ *Empidonax* Testis 0

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 3600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

✓1035). ad. ♂ *Vireo philadelphicus* Testis 0

✓1036). ad. ♂ *Megarynchus pitangua* Testis 0

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

✓1037). ad. ♂ *Myiochanes fertinax* Testis 0

✓1038). Ameiva

✓1039).

Jan. 12, 1942

S slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 3000', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

✓1040). ad. ♀ *Salvator atriceps*

✓1041). ad. ♀ *Terminivora*

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 3200', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Jan. 14, 1942.

- 1042). ♂ *Oryzomys* 177-103-23-14
1043). ♀^{no} *Oryzomys* 215-111-29-15
1044). ♀^{no} *Oryzomys* 225-123-30-15
1045). ♂ " 251-129-29-16
1046). ♀^{no} *Heteromys* 241-124-31-18
1047). ♀ *Peromyscus* 251-130-25-20

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4500', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Jan. 15, 1942

- 1048). ♂ *Oryzomys* 222-117-27-15
1049). ♀^{no} *Oryzomys* 253-134-28-15
1050). ♀^{no} *Reithrodontomys* 185-105-18-16
1051). ♂ *Oryzomys* 194-111-23-13
1052). ♀^{no} *Peromyscus* 228-118-26-18
1053). ♂ *Peromyscus* 203-95-27-21
1054). ♀^{no} *Blaiomys* 128-52-15-13

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4000±', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

- 1055). Gray colubrid 1154+418

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

- 1056). *Sceloporus malachiticus*

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4800', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

- 1057). *Diadophis* 187+16 mm

Lake Olomega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Jan. 22, 1942.

- 1058). Brownhead
1059). "
1060). "

Davis
1942

11

San Miguel,
Lake Olomega, Zoo, Dept. St. Francisco, El Salvador
Jan. 22, 1942

1061). *Anolis*
✓ 1062). *Amphibian*
2 ✓ 1063). ad. ♂ *Nyctibius grisens* Testes ^L ^R ○ ○

Jan. 23, 1942

1064). *Turtle*

1065). *Bufo*

✓ 1066). *Rana*

✓ 1067). ad. ♀ *Nyctidromus albicollis*

Jan. 24, 1942

✓ 1068). ad. ♂ *Aimophila ruficauda* Testis ○
1069). *Ctenosaura*

1070). ..

1071). *Brownhead*

1072). *Sceloporus*

1073). ..

1074). ..

1075). ..

1076). *Cantil?*

1077). *Bufo*

✓ 1078). ad. ♂ *Arcomocrypt phasianellus* Testes ^L ^R ○ ○

✓ 1079). ad. ♂ " " Complete skeleton

✓ 1080). ad. ♂ *Chloroceryle aenea* Testis ○

Jan. 25, 1942

✓ 1081). ad. ♂ *Samuelia devillei* Testis ○

✓ 1082). ad. ♀ *Anthracoceros constantii*

1083). *Turtle*

Davis
1942

12

Lake Olomega, 700', Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador

Jan. 26, 1942

1084).

Anolis

Jan. 27, 1942

1085).

Ameiva

1086).

"

1087).

Cantil

1088).

"

1089).

Sceloporus

1090).

"

1091).

Ctenosaura completa

1092).

Brownhead

1093).

Anolis

1094).

ad.

♂

Chloroceryle aenea

1095).

ad.

♀

Scimus noveboracensis

1096).

ad.

♀

Platysaris aglaiae

1097).

Bufo

Jan. 28, 1942

1098).

ad.

♂

Colinus leucopogon

Testis 0

1099).

ad.

♂

Habia salicini

2 x 1100).

ad.

♂

Cochlearius cochlearius

1101).

Anolis

1102).

Cnemidophorus

Jan. 27, 1942

1103).

Bufo

1104).

"

1105).

"

1106).

Coleonyx

Davis
1942

13

Lake Omega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Jan. 28, 1942

1107). *Coleonyx*

1108). *Diadophis*

216 + 115

Jan. 29, 1942

1109). *Sceloporus*

1110). *Sceloporus*

1111). *Sceloporus*

1112). *Cantil*

1113). ..

1114). *Oxybelis*

669 + 312 mm. skin + com.

1115). ♂ *Crocodilus*

879 + 752 mm. plate skeleton

1116). *Narrowmouth toad*

1117). *Diadophis*

191 + 75 mm.

Jan. 30, 1942

1118). *Anolis*

1119). ..

1120). *Brownhead*

✓ 1121). ad. ♂ *Saurastha devillei*

Complete skeleton

✓ 1122). ad. ♂ *Hylocharis eliciae*

Testis o (enlarged)

✓ 1123). ad. ♀ *Heteroglossus torquatus*

~~1124).~~ Seacoast due S Lake Omega, Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

1124). *Seasnake E.*

411 + 57 mm. Coll. W. K. Jeakey

Lake Omega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Jan. 31, 1942

✓ 1125). ad. ♂ *Chlorostilbon canivetii*

✓ 1126). ad. ♂ *Trogon melanocephalus*

✓ 1127). ad. ♂ *Passerina ciris*

Davis
1942

Lake Ormeza, 200', Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador

Jan. 31, 1942.

- ✓ 1128). ad. ♀ *Sporophila minuta*
1129). ♀ *Crocodilus* 794+714 mm. skin + skull
1130). *Cherindofhornus*
1131). *Anolis*

Feb. 1, 1942

- ✓ 1132). ad. ♂ *Sporophila morelleti* Testis 0
1133). ad. ♂ *Turdus grayi* Testis 0
1134). ad. ♀ *Chaya cayana*
1135). ad. ♀ *Halimastur salmii*
1136). ad. ♂ *Heudocolaptes curthia* Testis 0
1137). ad. ♀ " " Complete skeleton
✓ 1138). ad. ♀ *Amphispiza*
✓ 1139). ad. ♀ *Vireo*
1140). Brownhead
1141). "

Feb. 2, 1942

- ✓ 1142). ad. ♂ *Sancerottia devillei* Testis 0
1143). ad. ♂ *Trogon melanocephalus* Testis 0
1144). ad. ♀ *Aratinga holochlora*
1145). ad. ♂ *Chloroceryle americana* Testis 0
1146). ♂ *Basiliscus vittatus* Complete skeleton

Feb. 3, 1942

- 1147). ad. ♂ *Protopseus jugularis* Testis 0
1148). ad. ♀ *Lepidocolaptes souleyeti* ~~Testis 0~~
2-1149). ad. ♂ *Buteo magnirostris* Testis 0
1150). ♀ *Iguana* Skull only

Takeolomega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 3, 1942

- 1151). *Conophis lineatus* 557 + 191 mm.
✓ 1152). *Anolis*
✓ 1153). ad. ♂ *Poliophtila bilineata* Testis 0.
1154). *Coleonyx mitratus*
1155). *Ameiurus*

Feb. 4, 1942

- ✓ 1156). ad. ♂ *Amazilia ntila* Testis 0.
✓ 1157). ad. ♂ *Hylocharis eliciae* Testis 0.
✓ 1158). ad. ♂ *Helodytes rufinucha* Testis 0.
✓ 1159). ad. ♀ *Colymbus dominicus*
1160). ad. ♂ " " Testis 0
✓ 1161). ad. ♀ *Jacana spinosa*
✓ 1162). ad. ♂ " " Testis 0
2 ✓ 1163). ad. ♂ *Querquedula discors* Testis 0
1164). *Anolis*
1165). Gray Colubrid 1004 + 366 mm.

Feb. 5, 1942

- 1166). *Anolis*
1167). "
1168). "
1169). "
1170). "
1171). "
1172). *Eumeces*

Feb. 6, 1942

- ✓ 1173). ad. ♂ *Anhinga anhinga* Complete skeleton

Lake Omega, Zoo; Off St. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 6, 1942

1174). Brownhead

1175). Anolis

Feb. 7, 1942.

- ✓ 1176). ad. ♂ *Myiarchus cinerascens* Testis 0
✓ 1177). ad. ♂ *Saltator grandis* Testis 0
✓ 1178). ad. ♀ *Taliostrum cinereum*
✓ 1179). ad. ♀ *Myiarchus cinerascens*
✓ 1180). ad. ♂ *Icterus spurius* Testis 0
1181). ad. *Cnemidophorus*
✓ 1182). ad. ♀ *Synallaxis erythrorhox* Complete skeleton
✓ 1183). ad. ♀ *Eumomota superciliosa* "
✓ 1184). ad. ♀ *Trogon melanocephalus* "
✓ 1185). ad. ♀ *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii souleyetii* "
1186). *Diadophis*
1187). *Bufo valliceps*
1188). *Colonyx*

Feb. 8, 1942.

- ✓ 1189). ad. ♂ *Myiarchus tyrannulus* Testis 0
✓ 1190). ad. ♂ *Sporophila more minor* Testis 0
✓ 1191). ad. ♀ *Myiarchus cinerascens*
✓ 1192). ad. ♀ *Columbigallina passerina* In laying condition
✓ 1193). ad. ♀ *Thraupis cana*

Feb. 9, 1942

✓ 1194). *Crypturellus cinnamonus* Wet specimen

✓ 1195). *Tringa ludoviciana*

✓ 1196). ad. ♀ *Euthlypis lachrymosa*

Lake Omega, 200', Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 9, 1942.

- 1197). Ameiva
1198). Brown racer 930 + 235 mm.
✓1199). ad. ♀ Thryothorus maculifectus
✓1200). ad. ♀ Heterocercus calanisi Complete skeleton
✓1201). ♂ Busarellus nigricollis Complete skeleton
✓1202). ad. ♂ Calocitta formosa Complete skeleton
1203). Anolis
1204). "

Feb. 10, 1942

- ✓1205). ad. ♀ Thryothorus maculifectus Complete skeleton
✓1206). ad. ♀ Platysaris aglaiae Complete skeleton
✓1207). ad. ♀ Habia salimii Complete skeleton
✓1208). ad. ♀ Trogon elegans
✓1209). ad. ♀ Dendroica magnolia
✓1210). ad. ♀ Passerina ciris

Feb. 9, 1942

1211). Anolis

Feb. 10, 1942

1212). Colonyx mitratus

Feb. 11, 1942

1213). Anolis

1214). "

1215). Basiliscus

✓1216). ad. ♀ Glaucidium brasilianum

✓1217). ad. ♂ Elaenia viridicata Testis 0

✓1218). ad. ♂ Myiarchus tuberculifer Testis 0

Lake Comero, 200; 119' St. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 11, 1942

- ✓1219). ad. ♀ *Emfidonax*
✓1220). ad. ♀ *Emfidonax*
✓1221). ad. ♀ *Emfidonax*
✓1222). ad. ♀ *Thamnophis rufiventris*
✓1223). ad. ♂ *Thamnophis doliastris* Complete skeleton
✓1224). ad. ♂ *Sporophila minuta* Complete skeleton
1225). *Anolis*
1226). *Basiliscus*

- ✓1227). " "
✓1228). ad. ♀ *Leptotila verreauxi* Complete skeleton
Feb. 12, 1942

- 1229). *Ameiva*
✓1230). ad. *Iguana* 215 + 586 mm.
✓1231). ad. ♀ *Chloroceryle americana* Complete skeleton
✓1232). ad. ♀ *Onychorhynchus coronatus* "
✓1233). ad. ♂ *Euthlypis lachrymosa* "
✓1234). ad. ♂ " " Testes
✓1235). ad. ♀ *Thamnophis doliastris*
✓1236). ad. ♀ *Chiroptera linearis*
✓1237). ad. ♀ *Mipacrus tuberculifer*
✓1238). ad. ♀ *Camptostoma imberbe*
1239). *Bufo*

Feb. 13, 1942

- ✓1240). ad. ♀ *Icterus gularis* Complete skeleton
✓1241). ad. ♂ *Picus rubiginosus* "
✓1242). ad. ♂ *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii* "

Davis
1942

19

Lake Olomega, Zoo, Rd. St. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 13, 1942

- ✓1243). ad. ♂ *Piranga rubra* Testis o
✓1244). ad. ♂ *Scirpus amoegillus* Testis o
✓1245). ad. ♂ *Tamnostoma imberbe* Testis o
✓1246). ad. ♂ *Emfidonax*
✓1247). ad. ♀ *Emfidonax*

Feb. 14, 1942.

- ✓1248). ad. ♂ *Basileuterus delatitii* Complete skeleton
1249). *Anolis*
1250). *Anolis*

Feb. 15, 1942

- 1251). ad. ♂ *Spilotes?* no eggs in 1744 + 646 skin
♀ ~~*Emfidonax*~~ oviduct + 744 + 646 mm. only
✓1252). ad. ♂ *Habia rubra* Testis o
✓1253). ad. ♀ *Habia salvini* Complete skeleton
✓1254). ♀ *Platyrrhinus cancrivorus* 1797 + 677
1255). ad. ♀ *Spilotes (?)* no eggs in ovid. 1797 + 677

skin and complete skeleton

Feb. 16, 1942

- 1256). *Anolis*
1257). *Anolis*
1258). *Basileiscus*
1259). *Conophis* 390 + 126 mm.
✓1260). ♀ *Platyrrhinus cancrivorus* Complete skeleton
✓1261). ♀ *Chirosiphia linearis* " "
✓1262). ♀ *Cyanocompsa parellina* " "
✓1263). ♀ *Elaenia viridicincta* " "
✓1264). ♀ *Oncosotoma tigrigulare* " "

Davis
1942

20

Take Omega, Zoo, Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Feb. 16, 1942.

✓1265). ad. ♂ *Oncostoma cinereigulare* Testis 0

~~✓1266. *Actophaga rutililla*~~

Feb. 17, 1942.

✓1266). ♂? *Empidonax flaviventris*

✓1267). ♂ *Hylodictya mustelina* Testis 0 Very fat

✓1268). ♂ *Platysaris aglaiae* Testis 0

✓1269). ♀ *Periloricus fumigatus*

✓1270). ♂ " Testis 0

✓1271). ♂ *Chirotophia linearis*

✓1272). *Cyclarhis flaviventris* Wet specimen

Feb. 19, 1942

✓1273). im. ♂ *Sarcophagus fapa* Testis 9 mm.

lor and flu- *A* Crop empty. Stomach contained bird claws,
notes see *→* and small mammal bones + a large lotus of hair,
account of *→* possibly referable to opossum. There were also
marshall *→* several large nematodes in the stomach.

Feb. 20, 1942

1274). ♀ *Apilotes* 1861 + 736 mm. ^{skin +} skull

✓1275). ♀ *Eumomota superciliosa* small

✓1276). ♀ *Basileuterus delattrei* ova Complete skeleton

✓1277). ♂ " " Testis 0

✓1278). ♂ *Icterus pectoralis* Testis 0

✓1279). ♀ *Platysaris aglaiae* ^{small} ova Complete skeleton

✓1280). ♂ *Eranga ludoviciana* Testis 0 Fat

Feb. 21, 1942.

✓1281). ♂ *Athya spadicina* Testis 0

21

Feb. 21, 1942

- | | | | |
|---------|---|----------------------------------|---------------|
| ✓1282). | ♂ | <i>Littoromus griseicapillus</i> | Testis 0 |
| ✓1283). | ♀ | <i>Clacma viridicasta</i> | |
| ✓1284). | ♂ | <i>Oncostoma cinerigulare</i> | |
| ✓1285). | ♂ | <i>Synallaxis erythrothorax</i> | Testis 0 |
| ✓1286). | ♂ | <i>Crax globicera</i> | Testis 12 mm. |

Ires yellowish posteriorly, flecked with dusky ante-
 riorly. Operculum black. Bill Maxilla dusky next
 to nostril, bluish flesh color anteriorly. Man-
 dible black basally, bluish flesh color anteriorly.
 Iris pale reddish brown. Tarsi and top of feet bluish-
 gray. Soles of feet pale flesh color. Claws horn color.
 Crop contained 5 small green buds. Bird had no fat what-
 soever on it.

Feb. 22, 1942

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---|----------------------------|--------|---|
| v. 1287). | ♂ | <i>Icterus pectoralis</i> | Testis | o |
| v. 1288). | ♀ | <i>Icterus gularis</i> | | |
| v. 1289). | ♀ | <i>Myiozetetes similis</i> | | |

Feb. 23, 1942

- | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| ✓ 1290). | ♂ | <i>Cyclarhis flaviventris</i> | Testis o |
| ✓ 1291). | ♂ | <i>Tylophilus decurtatus</i> | Testis o |
| ✓ 1292). | ♀ | <i>Morococcyx erythropygus</i> | Complete skeleton testes small |
| ✓ 1293). | ♂ | " " | Complete skeleton |
| ✓ 1294). | ♀ | <i>Tamptostoma imberbe</i> | " " |
| ✓ 1295). | ♀ | <i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i> | " " ova small |

For further details see species account

1296). *Anolis*

Lake Olonega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 23, 1942

- 1297). Anolis
1298). ♀ *Trimorphodon*? see species account (1223+228 mm.) ±
1299). " 980+229 mm.

Feb. ²⁵26, 1942

- 1300). Boa 888+102 mm.

Volcan de San Miguel, 1000', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 24, 1942

- 1301). Snake (coll. R. A. Stinton). dead on road

Lake Olonega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 26, 1942

- 1302). Boa shipped alive to MVZ
died July, 1942
San Antonio Abad., 670 m. ±, Dep't. San Salvador, El Salvador

- ~~Dec., 1941~~ c. 1940
Brown Snake
1303). Worm Snake (coll. Dr. M. Van Severen)

Planas de Benderos, 900 m. ±, Dep't. San Salvador, El Salvador
Dec., 1941

- 1304). Worm Snake (coll. Dr. M. Van Severen)
San Salvador, Dep't. San Salvador, El Salvador
Jan., 1942

- 1305). Ring-neck (coll. Dr. M. Van Severen)
Los Esesimiles, 7300 ±, Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador
March 7, 1942

- 1306). Sceloporus
March 8, 1942

- 1307). *Gerrhonotus*
1308). "

Los Esesimiles, 7300±, Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador
March 8, 1942

1309). *Gerrhonotus*

1310). "

1311). *Anolis*

1312). *Tizard*

March 9, 1942

1313). *Anolis*

1314). *Snake*

426 + 136 mm.

1315). *Bothrops godmani*

375 + 46 mm.

March 10, 1942

1316). *Trimurus*

396 + 144 mm.

1317). *Bothrops godmani*

420 + 56 mm.

1318). *Sceloporus*

1319). *Tizard*

SW slope Los Esesimiles, 7300±, Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 11, 1942

1320). *Bothrops godmani*

333 + 44 mm.

~~1321). *Gerrhonotus*~~

1322). *Gerrhonotus*

1323). "

1324). *Sceloporus*

1325). "

1326). *Anolis*

1327). *Tizard*

SW slope Los Esesimiles, 6000, Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador

1328). *Hyla*

March 12, 1942

1329).	<i>Sceloporus</i>	
1330).	<i>Gerrhonotus</i>	
1331).	<i>Bothrops goldmani</i>	441+60 mm.
1332).	"	421+53 mm.
1333).	"	284+21 mm.
1334).	"	398+48 mm.
1335).	"	499+67 mm.
1336).	"	305+42 mm.

March 13, 1942

1337).	<i>Bothrops godmani</i>	261+28 mm.
1338).	<i>Sceloporus</i>	
1339).	"	
1340).	<i>Tyla</i>	
1341).	<i>Chigilina</i>	926+408 [±] mm.
1342).	<i>Bothrops godmani</i> (coll. R.A. Stinton)	449+58 mm.
1343).	"	565+72 mm.

March 14, 1942

1344).	<i>Gerrhonotus</i>
1345).	"
1346).	"
1347).	<i>Anolis</i>

E slope Los Esesmites, 8400±, Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador

1348).	<i>Gerrhonotus</i>	
"	" " "	7300 ±, "
1349).	<i>Bothrops godmani</i>	522 + 64 mm.
1350).	" "	297 + 34 mm.

E. slope Los Esesimiles, 8100[±], Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 15, 1942

- 1351). *Gerrhonotus*
- 1352). *Oedipus*
- 1353). "
- 1354). "
- 1355). "
- 1356). "
- 1357). "
- 1358). "
- 1359). "
- 1360). "
- 1361). "
- 1362). "
- 1363). "

" " " " , 8600[±], " " " "

- 1364). *Oedipus*
- 1365). "
- 1366). "
- 1367). "

" " " " , 7300[±], " " " "

- 1368). *Bothrops godmani* 455+47mm.

March 16, 1942

- 1369). ♀ *Bothrops godmani* (complete skeleton) coll. N. G. 409+51mm.

- 1370). *Sceloporus*

March 17, 1942

- 1371). *Sceloporus*
- 1372). *Anolis*

Sains
1942

26

E slope Los Esesimiles,
~~Los Esesimiles~~ 7300±', Dept. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 17, 1942

1373). *Anolis*
1374). "
1375). "
1376). "

March 18, 1942.

1377). *Sceloporus*
1378). "
1379). *Snake*

479+140 mm.

" " " " , 8700±', " " " "

1380). *Oedipus*
1381). "
1382). "
1383). "
1384). "
1385). "
1386). "
1387). "
1388). "
1389). "
1390). "
1391). "
1392). "
1393). "
1394). "
1395). "
1396). "

Davis
1942

27

E slope Los Essesimiles, 8700±', Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 18, 1942

1397). *Oedipus*

1398). "

" " " , 8300±', " " , " "

1399). *Gerrhonotus*

Los Essesimiles, Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 19, 1942

1401). Snake

1856 + 388 mm.

1402). Snake

1403). Snake

E slope Los Essesimiles, 7300±', Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 20, 1942

1404). *Anolis*

~~March 21, 1942~~

1405). *Rana*

1406). "

1407). "

1408). "

1409). *Anolis*

1410). "

1411). *Bothrops godmani*

420 + 52 mm.

March 21, 1942

1412). *Sceloporus*

March 22, 1942

1413). *Anolis*

1414). "

1415). *Gerrhonotus*

E slope Los Esesimiles, 7300±', Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 22, 1942

1416).

Snake

321+103 mm.

March 23, 1942

1417).

Anolis

1418).

Lizard

1419).

Sceloporus

2 1/2 ± mi. N Los Esesimiles, Honduras

1420).

Snake

328+136 mm.

Dan Juan Mine, 7 1/2 mi. SE Metapan, ^{1600'}~~1600'~~, Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 3, 1942

1421).

Anolis

1422).

"

1423).

Ameiva

1424).

"

1425).

Bufo

1426).

Rana

1427).

Amphibia

1428).

"

1429).

"

April 4, 1942

1430).

Brownhead

1431).

"

1432).

"

1433).

"

1434).

Anolis

1435).

"

1436).

"

San Juan Mine, 7 1/2 mi. S E Metapan, 1600', Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 4, 1942

- 1437). *Anolis*
1438). *Ameiva*

April 5, 1942

- 1439). *Anolis*
1440). "
1441). "
1442). *Brownhead*
1443). "
1444). "
1445). "
1446). *Ameiva*
1447). "
1448). "
1449). "

April 6, 1942

- 1450). *Ameiva*
1451). "
1452). "
1453). "
1454). *Gymnophthalmus sumichrasti*

April 7, 1942

- 1455). *Trachya agilis*

1 mi. E Cerro de Los Naranjos, 5900', Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 11, 1942

- 1456). *Anolis*
1457). "

1 mi. E Cerro de Los Narajos, 5900', Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 11, 1942

1458). *Anolis*

1459). "

1460). "

1461). "

1462). "

~~1 mi. NE Cerro de Los~~

Cerro del Aguila, 5900', Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

1463). *Anolis*

Cerro del Aguila, 5500', Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 12, 1942

1464). *Sceloporus*

1465). "

1466). "

1467). *Anolis*

1468). "

1469). "

1470). "

1471). "

1472). "

1473). "

1474). "

1475⁵). "

1476⁶). "

1477⁷). "

78

1478⁸). "

1 mi. NE Cerro de Los Narajos, 5200', Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

Sceloporus

1942

1 mi. NE Cerro de Los Haraujos, 5200', Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 12, 1942

79
1482).

Sceloporus

1480).

"

1481).

"

1 mi. E Cerro de Los Haraujos, 6000', Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 13, 1942

1482).

Sceloporus

1 mi. NE Cerro de Los Haraujos, 5400', Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

1483).

Sceloporus

1484).

"

1485).

"

April 14, 1942

Cerro de Los Haraujos, 5100', Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

1486).

Anolis

1487).

"

Volcan de Apaneca, 5000', Dep't. Ahuachapán, El Salvador

April 18, 1942

1488).

Anolis

1489).

Sceloporus

1490).

"

1491).

"

1492).

"

Apaneca, 4800', Dep't. Ahuachapán, El Salvador

April 19, 1942

1493).

Anolis

1494).

"

1495).

Ameiva

2 mi. NW Apaneca, 5500', Dep't. Ahuachapán, El Salvador

April 19, 1942

- | | | |
|--------|-------|----------------|
| 1496). | Shrew | (wet specimen) |
| 1497). | " | " " |
| 1498). | Rana | |
| 1499). | " | |
| 1500). | " | |
| 1501). | " | |
| 1502). | " | |
| 1503). | " | |
| 1504). | " | |

2 mi. NW Ahuachapán, 3500±', Dep't. Ahuachapán, El Salvador

April 20, 1942

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| 1505). | Scoloforus |
| 1506). | Ameiva |
| 1507). | " |
| 1508). | " |
| 1509). | " |
| 1510). | " |
| 1511). | Basiliscus |
| 1512). | " |
| 1513). | " |
| 1514). | " |
| 1515). | " |
| 1516). | " |
| 1517). | " |

5 1/2 mi. w. Sensuntepeque, 1500', Dep't. La Unión, El Salvador

April 23, 1942

- 1518). *Tremidophorus*
1519). "
1520). "
1521). Brownhead

Sensuntepeque, 2750±', Dep't. La Unión, El Salvador

- 1522). Ameiva
1523). "
1524). *Sceloporus*
1525). "

San Salvador, 2400', Dep't. San Salvador, El Salvador

April 27, 1942

- 1526). ~~#5 Copperhead~~ *Gonatodes fuscus*
1527). "
1528). "

April 29, 1942

- 1529). *Gonatodes fuscus*

Hacienda Chilata, 2000', Dep't. Sonsonate, El Salvador

~~April 30, 1942~~ May 1, 1942

- 1530). *Basiliscus*
1531). *Sceloporus*
1532). Ameiva
1533). "
1534). "
1535). Anolis
1536). Brownhead
1537). *Leiolopisma assonum*

Hacienda Chilata, 2000', Dep't. Sonsonate, El Salvador

May 1, 1942

1538). Bufo

May 2, 1942

1539). Brownhead

1540). Sceloporus

1541). ^{Crotaphytus persimilis?}
Lizard

1542). Sceloporus

1543). Brownhead

1544). "

1545). Anolis

1546). "

May 3, 1942

1547). Brownhead

1548). "

1549). Mabuya agilis

1550). Sceloporus

1551). "

1552). "

1553). Anolis

1554). Ameiva

1555). Ameiva

1556). Anolis

1557). "

1558). Bufo

1559). Amphibian

1560). Anolis

1561). "

Hacienda Chilata, 2000', Dept. Sonsonate, El Salvador

May 3, 1942

1562). *Anolis*

May 4, 1942

1563). *Anolis*

1564). "

1565). "

1566). *Aceloforus*

1567). "

1568). "

1569). "

1570). "

1571). *Brownhead*

1572). "

1573). *Leiolopisma assatum*

1574). " "

1575). " "

1576). " "

1577). *Anolis*

1578). "

1579). "

1580). "

1581). "

1582). *Lizard*1583). *Amphibian*

1584). "

1585). "

1586). "

42

Hacienda Chilata, 2000', Dep't. Sonsonate, El Salvador
May 4, 1942

1587). Amphibian
1588). "
1589). "
1590). "
1591). "

May 5, 1942

1592). Bufo
1593). Rana
1594). Amphibian
1595). "
1596). "
1597). "
1598). "
1599). "
1600). "
1601). Micromys fulvus
1602). Leiolopisma assatum
1603). "
1604). "
1605). Anolis
1606). "
1607). "
1608). "
1609). "
1610). "
1611). "

313 + 228 mm.

Hacienda Chilata, 2000', Dep't. Sonsonate, El Salvador
May 7, 1942

- 1636). *Anolis*
- 1637). "
- 1638). *Leiolopisma assatum*
- 1639). " "
- 1640). " "
- 1641). " "
- 1642). " "
- 1643). " "
- 1644). *Lizard*
- 1645). *Anolis*
- 1646). "...
- 1647). *Amphibian*
- 1648). "
- 1649). "
- 1650). *Bufo*

Laguna de Zapotitan, 1500', Dep't. La Libertad, El Salvador
May 9, 1942

- 1651). *Anolis*
- 1652). *Sceloporus*
- ~~1653). Brownhead~~
- ~~1654). Sceloporus~~
- ~~1655). Bufo~~
- ~~1656). Rana~~
- ~~1657). Lacertian~~

Hacienda Zapotitan, 1500', dep't. La Libertad, El Salvador

May 9, 1942

- 1653). Brownhead
1654). Sceloporus
1655). Bufo
1656). Rana
1657). Lacilian
1658). Anolis
1659). Gecko
1660). "

May 10, 1942

- 1661). Amphibian
1662). Anolis
1663). "
1664). "
1665). Mabuya agilis
1666). Cnemidophorus
1667). Anolis
1668). Brownhead
~~1669). ♀ Basiliscus vittatus (9 eggs) Complete skeleton (U.C.M. Palmer)~~
1670). Gecko
1671). "

Hacienda Zapotitan, Rio Lucio, 1500', dep't. La Libertad, El Salvador

May 11, 1942

- 1672). Sceloporus
1673). "
1674). "
1675). Cnemidophorus

Hacienda Zapotitan, Rio Suizo, 1500', Dep't. La Libertad, El Salvador

May 11, 1942

1676).

Basiliscus vittatus

1677).

Racer

618+25⁺mm.

1678).

Basiliscus vittatus

1679).

Ameiva undulata

Finca Paraiso, Santa Tecla, Dep't. La Libertad, El Salvador

No date

1680).

Crotalus (coll. of E. Fischer)

May 15, 1942

1681).

Amphibian (coll. E. Fischer)

Santa Tecla, Dep't. La Libertad, El Salvador

No date

1682).

Oedipus (A. Kolar collec.)

Finca Paraiso, Santa Tecla, Dep't. La Libertad, El Salvador

No date.

1683).

Boa (gift of E. Fischer) shipped alive May 19, 1942. Died Dec. 7, 1942 now in MVZ coll. Sept.

Davis J.
El Salvador,
Central America
Nov. 1941 - May 1942

San Juan Mine, 7 1/2 mi. S E Metopan, Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 3, 1942

a ♂ on the outside of the group would enter into amplexus with a ♂ in the heart of the group, but 2 ♂'s never held this position for longer than 2 or 3 seconds. We watched this performance for some 25 minutes, and when we left the other 5 were still trying. Almost every foot had at least one individual, usually more. At least 10 pairs were seen in amplexus.

April 4, 1942

Seitz + I caught 2 Brownheads apiece. They are evidently the same species as that at Monte Cristo, and are quite common in the grass + scrub here. Seitz has tried noosing lizards but with indifferent success. Ameiva is built with the head tapering smoothly from the body, so that when the lizard is lifted from the ground, the loop of thread slips over the head. One large yellow-spotted Ameiva was noosed and lifted from the ground 6 times without taking alarm. I finally hit it with a stick. Basiliscus vittatus is commoner here than anywhere I have been yet. They are in all the dry washes and on the banks of same, in agave hedges, + in trees + scrub. This was surprising since virtually all of the others seen before this were near water, but there is very little water here, and this lizard is abundant + very widely distributed. Saw two Ctenosaura completa today -

San Juan Mine, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mi. SE Metapan, 1600, Dep't. San Salvador, El Salvador

April 4, 1942

They are evidently rare in this part of the country. None were seen on the way from San Ignacio to San Salvador.

April 5, 1942

More of the same three lizards. Collecting difficult without shot-pistol, but Sietz is very adept at securing lizards with a stick. Anolis and ~~Brown heads~~ Brown heads are easily collected by hand.

April 6, 1942

Had a severe thunderstorm & rain last night. Very hot & steamy around here today. A native brought in a Gymnophthalmus sumichrasti which he saw crawling from under a pile of adobe bricks. This is the only specimen of this lizard I have ever seen. Evidently the rain brought it out. Sietz and I obtained 4 Ameiva undulata from the stream bed below camp.

April 7, 1942

On the way back to Metapan saw 2 Mabuya agilis in agave fences. Inasmuch as we had another heavy rain last night, it begins to look as though some species of lizards are brought out more into the open when the ground is wet & may be more common during the wet season. One of the lizards was collected with a hand full of rocks.

Metapan - San Salvador - Finca Las Cruces

April 8, 9, 10, 1942

1 mi. NE Terro de Los Barrios, 5200', Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 11, 1942.

We are camped in a house on the finca of Colonel Vides. The country all around here is given over almost entirely to coffee-growing, up to about 5000 feet. To the ~~NE~~^{SW} is a sharp cone, the Terro de Los Barrios, rising to about 6000'. Our house lies directly at the base of a peak to the ~~NE~~^E, also rising to about 6000'. To the NW about 1/2 mile lies the westernmost peak of the Terro de Aguila. This cerro is composed of a chain of 3 peaks of about 6000', with saddles between the peaks. Coffee has been planted on all peaks save Terro de Los Barrios. This alone is relatively untouched, with dense forest running from about 5100' to the top. The other peaks all have coffee to about 5300'. Above this, there has been extensive clearing + burning, the original cloud forest being confined to the very summits of the peaks, + even there not at all extensive. On the Terro de Aguila, much of the cleared upper slopes has been reforested with cypress, which comprises a very dense, low, extensive artificial forest. In the a.m. I hunted in the cloud forest at the top of the peak behind our camp. This locality I have given as 1 mi. E Terro de Los Barrios, 5900'. Collected several Anolis, which were the only reptiles seen. They seemed to have a predilection for burnt-over woodland, which is in the process of being made into fields for cultivation. There are numerous burned-over patches near

1 mi. NE Terro de Los Haranjos, 5200', Dept. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 11, 1942

The crest of this hill, and the original cloud forest cover has been reduced to a narrow strip along the very crest itself. Consequently, the ground is rather dry. Several damp, rotten logs were torn apart without success. I also investigated the bromelias in the trees. Although they had trapped much water between the leaf sheaths, no salamanders were found. After supper Marshall and I walked to the summit of the ^{west} ~~easternmost~~ peak of the Terro del Aguila (5900'). Heard several Cassin Ouls calling. I took one Anolis at the summit. It was fully active, indicating some nocturnal activity on the part of this species.

April 12, 1942

Hunted on Terro del Aguila in a.m. This is composed of three peaks. I hunted up the easternmost. Took 11 Anolis. They are of at least three different species, but color changes make differentiation difficult. There is a green Sceloporus (malacitimus?) here which seems quite common. As usual, it is confined to trees and fallen logs, and is especially numerous about woodpiles. They ^{all} seem to be paired. Took three in the p.m. I took four more from a large woodpile directly in front of our house. These lizards are very wary, and must be approached very cautiously. The woodpiles offer them many excellent places of escape between the logs.

Davis
1942

101

1 mi. NE Cerro de Los Taranjos, 5200', Dept. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 13, 1942

This a.m. hunted along the crest of the hill behind our house. I followed the crest for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N, looking for more cloud forest, but this has virtually all been burned off on both sides of the ridge, leaving only a narrow strip at the top. Although I found some good rotten logs, I found no amphibians. The bromeliad niche was also unproductive. There is a plant around here which is very closely allied to the banana. It has showy red bracts and prominent leaf stalks. Examination of the under-surfaces of the latter yielded nothing. There must have been salamanders here when the cloud forest extended well down the slope, but evidently increasingly dry conditions due to burning and clearing have wiped them out. Why they have not resorted to the moist bromeliads I cannot say. Took three more green Sceloporus from the woodpile in front of our house.

April 14, 1942

Marshall and I climbed the Cerro de Los Taranjos to within about 200' of the summit in a.m. This is a steep, isolated, almost perfect cone, rising to about 6,000'. The slopes, almost down to the base, are covered with a dense tree and brush growth. The ground is rather damp, and the trees support fairly heavy epiphytic growth. Some of the draws are well covered

Clare
1942

102

1 mi. NE Cerro de Los Varayjos, 5200', Dep't. Santa Ana, El Salvador.

April 14, 1942

with dense stands of the banana-like plant described in my notes of April 13. Examination of bromeliads and of the banana-like plants turned up nothing. There were not many down logs, and those few found and investigated showed nothing. Although this peak is well exposed to the clouds every day, and the trees well covered with epiphytes, the forest cover is more like that of Mt. Tacaguanique, rather than that found in the humid cloud forest of Los Esesimiles. The chief difference lies in the drier condition of the undercover and ground here, and the absence of fern growth. The undercover is not as lush as at Los Esesimiles, and the trees are not oaks. I saw nothing in the way of reptiles and amphibians. Collected 2 Anolis in a burnt-over field at the base of the cerro. Decided to leave this locality, as it seems rather unproductive. About 5 p. m., got a ride down to Santa Ana from Sr. Roberto Guinonez, manager of the "Finca Los Varayjos", nearby.

April 15, 1942 - April 17, 1942

In San Salvador.

April 17, 1942

In p. m. went from San Salvador to Ahuachapán, Dep't. Ahuachapán, arriving at about 5 p. m. Stayed overnight.

April 18, 1942.

In early a. m. proceeded from Ahuachapán to

Afaneca, 4800', Dept. d. Ahuachapán, El Salvador

April 18, 1942

Afaneca, a distance of some 11 miles. Found quarters & board in the town. Went out to the base of the Volcan de Afaneca, at about 5000', approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. SSE of the town. Saw numerous green Sceloporus, of which I collected 4. Also collected an Anolis by the side of a road outside a coffee finca. The country here seems very dry and dusty. All about the town, and part of the way up the mountain, there are fincas and milpas. The volcano seems to have heavy forest cover from about 5200' to the summit. The latter is well shrouded in clouds in the ~~am~~ a.m. In the p.m. I went to see Don Guillermo Salas, to whom I had a note from Hoff, at the Hotel Nuevo Mundo in San Salvador. Was received very kindly. Talked about natural history, about which this man does not know too much. He had an old 4 volume set of some Spanish natural history encyclopedia. While showing me the pictures in it, he came across one of a caecilian. He told me that he had seen these, but only in lower, hotter country. He had seen them at Ahuachapán. The native name is Tepulcuja. This is derived from an Indian word, tepul, meaning anus, and ~~a~~ cuja, a corruption of the old Aztec coatl, or snake. Other names are culbra del recto and culbra del ano. This terminology springs from the popular belief that while one is asleep

Apaneca, 4800', Dept. St. Amichapán, El Salvador

April 18, 1942

These animals crawl per annum to feed on insectual contents. Don Guillermo agreed to furnish me with a native guide who would take me to the best places on the Volcan.

April 19, 1942

My guide turned out to be a boy of about 14. He seemed to know the trails quite well. We went up the NW slope of the Volcan to the Summit. Although there is a dense forest on this slope of the Volcan, including many large old trees, the ground is extremely dry underfoot. The trail was at times ankle deep in soft, powdery soil. The undergrowth, though dense, lacked fern growth, and there were remarkably few epiphytes in the trees. At one turn of the trail, the track of some small snake was seen in the loose dust underfoot. At the summit of the slope the original cover had been entirely stripped, and there were several corn-fields. Most of the summit was taken up by a large cleared area which served as a nursery for young coffee plants, which were afterwards removed to the fincas below when they have reached a certain stage in growth. From the summit I could not see more than 10 or 12 scattered cloud forest oaks remaining. The canyons were all stripped of the original growth to a point about one third of the way down the mountain, and a dense shrub and

Afaneca, 4800', Dept. O. Amachapan, El Salvador,
April 19, 1942

vine growth had succeeded. All this terrain was most arid. We returned down the slope to the village, on the outskirts of which I took 2 Anolis and an Ameiva by the side of the road. In the early p. m. Don Guillermo Salas and a friend of his took me to the Laguna de Afaneca, which is about 2 mi. NW of the town. This lake occupies the center of an old crater. The walls rise to a height of about 300' and are heavily wooded. The lake itself is small, shallow, and choked with a dense growth of water-lilies. In spite of the filthy condition of the water, I was told that up to a few years ago it furnished the town's water supply. At one end there is a concrete dam, with a water gate. At the opposite end the lake tails off into a dense tule swamp. The higher ground between the lake bed and the gently-rising crater walls is grassy marsh-land. The entire area was alive with frogs, large, small, & medium in size. They were extremely wary, and though I waded out into the lake, my progress was so hampered by the lily ponds that I could not approach any frogs closely enough to catch them. I had better luck in the tule swamp. Although the ground was soft & my feet sank in up to the ankle at every step, there were so many frogs that I could not miss them all. I took 7. The three of us then took around the lake. At one point we di-

Apaneca, 4800', Dep't. Ahuachapán, El Salvador.

April 19, 1942.

Vergered from the grassland and went through the woods. I was amazed to find groves of cypress almost completely ravaged by Chapulines. Evidently these insects can eat anything green. It was while walking about the lake that I found and caught two shrews under a log, as described in species account of this date.

April 20, 1942

I left Apaneca in the a.m. and arrived at Ahuachapán about lunch-time. After lunch I walked out to the Laguna de Ahuachapán, 2 mi. NW of the town. The land outside the town has been given over to grazing, and is flat, and treeless, and very arid. The few trees and shrubs scattered at wide intervals over the plain stand out very prominently. Near the edge of the lake there are more trees, and heavy growth of Acacia & Mimosa. There were numerous people along the shore, bathing, washing clothes, or leading cattle down to drink. This is a good sized lake and must be at least a mile long. I saw no new reptiles on this walk, but while proceeding through the thorn scrub near the lake took 7 Basiliscus, which were abundant. Shot one very large individual from about ten feet up in a small tree. Also took a Green Sceloporus, which I was surprised to

2 mi. NW Ahuachapán, 3500±, Dep't Ahuachapán, El Salvador

April 20, 1942

see in this hot, arid semi-desert. Obtained a few good specimens of the yellow-spotted Ameiva, two of which were in sight at the same time, and were consequently shot within about 5 seconds of each other.

April 21, 1942

Returned to San Salvador.

April 23, 1942

Took a one day trip with Joe Seitz. We accompanied Mr. Kenneth Mattheson, general manager of the New York & Rosario Honduras Mining Co. to a prospect he was opening up 5 1/2 mi. W of San Mateo de Peque, 1500', Dep't. La Unión. The terrain here was the usual thing - arid, barren, no tree growth, and dense Acacia thickets. Took 3 Cnemidophorus and a Brownhead. We went in to San Mateo de Peque, and Seitz and I took a walk while Mattheson arranged some affairs. We followed a small stream a few hundred yards out of town. Saw numerous Ameiva and took two. Basiliscus was quite common. We then took a trail up the stream bank into a finca, through which we returned to the town. There was a good tree growth, & numerous woodpiles in the finca, and we noted 4 or 5 Helophis (variabilis?) on the tree trunks & in woodpiles. Took two. The male has ^{two} rose colored patches on the belly,

San Mateo, 2750±, Dept. D. Talara, El Salvador


April 23, 1942

bordered internally with a heavy stripe of dark bluish-black.

April 24 - April 30, 1942

In San Salvador

April 27, 1942

That part of the Hotel Nuevo Mundo is located is built around a courtyard. In the center of the courtyard is a second building containing other rooms. The walls of this second building are covered with a fairly dense, uniform growth of ivy.  I had noticed lizards ~~on~~ crawling about on the ivy before, and today I caught three of them. They are Geckos fuscus. The males have bright orange heads, the body being vermiculated dark blue and black. The ♀'s and immatures are finely vermiculated with black, dull gray, and brown. They ^{all} may be told, however, by the white Y on the chin + gular region. When alarmed, these lizards immediately ran to the underside of a board leaning against the ivy covered wall. Their skin is tissue thin + very tender, + the tails easily broken off. They seem to prefer bright, sun-lit locations, and I noted them resting on the outer surface of the leaning board, and in places on the wall where the ivy growth was relatively sparse, both places well exposed to the sun. These lizards move fast, but when they reach a place of concealment, tend to remain motionless even after being

San Salvador, Dep't. San Salvador, El Salvador

April 27, 1942

uncovered.

April 29, 1942

Caught two more Gonatodes fuscus in the same place where I caught the three on April 27.

April 30, 1942

Today I left San Salvador on Ghiorzi's truck. We first went to Finca "Las Cruces," where we picked up Hildebrand, Marshall, + Tucker. Then proceeded to Hacienda Chilata via the village of Jalco. We stayed overnight at the main Hacienda house, which had evidently been unused for some time.

May 1, 1942 The following day the administrator, Don Augustin Moran, took us to another house about a mile + a half from the main headquarters of the Hacienda. We had fine quarters. On the way from the main house to ours, I collected a Basiliscus, + Ameiva, and a Brownhead. These lizards are all abundant here, particularly Ameiva + the Brownhead. Basiliscus is abundant along watercourses. South of our house, and about 75' below it, is a wide, swift stream with rocky bottom. In some places the water flows through channels cut into the sheer rock. Across the stream, the ground rises sharply into the foothills of the Balsam Range. These first hills are covered with cof-

Wiss
1942

Hacienda Chilata, 2000', Dept. St. Sonsonate, El Salvador

May 1, 1942

See plantations. A search along the stream for frogs failed to reveal any. In the evening, many Bufo were ~~taken~~ encountered, of large size, similar to those previously taken at Olomega + Mina San Juan. One was taken.

May 2, 1942.


Hunted in the coffee groves and on above them. Took a new species of lizard (Corythophanes) perched on a rock in the middle of a very dry, dusty, rocky trail.

Cantil

a).

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador.

Dec. 17, 1941.

Found a large colony of these lizards in a dense patch of Typha (cattails) bordering a stream near camp. These lizards occur in three sizes, one about 2 1/2" long, one about 8" long, and the fully adults which are about 30" long. Their hind legs are very much longer than their front legs, and when they run they use their hind legs nearly exclusively, with the head and forelimbs held high — . They are extremely rapid, and extremely wary. They stay on the stream bank, & when approached, run on their hind-legs along submerged cattails so that it resembles walking on water. They then leap 6" or a foot through the air and disappear into the tules, where they can be heard rustling the dry reeds. I obtained 1 specimen (913) and then only after a long wait, when it crawled out on a reed. I have often seen small lizards of this species on the banks of a small stream, Quebrada Honda, 1/4 mi. ENE of camp.

3 mi. W Monte Cristo Mine, 650', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Dec. 17, 1941.

Sturton and I obtained 2 large adults from a bank of the Rio San Miguel. They were in the shrubs at the water's edge. Several others escaped by running over small stones in the shallow water and plunging into the shrubs farther up the bank.

1 mi. SE Divisadero, 850', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 18, 1941.

Shot a large adult from an agave fence near Divisadero. This was the first individual I have seen that was not near water. These lizards are called "Cantil" by the natives, and are considered quite venomous.

Lake Plomega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 11, 1942.

Gealey, the geologist, brought in a Basiliscus which he shot in the stream above camp. He said that this individual ran across the water on its hind ^{feet} legs, leaving "trackways" behind it on the water surface. Examination of the hind feet showed that each digit is margined with a pectinated flap which is turned down so that each digit presents a cup-like aspect from below. It is possible that the impact of the water against the bottom of the feet spreads these flaps some so as to provide a broader contact surface with the water, enabling the animal to progress for short distances across open pools. I am inclined to agree that these lizards possess this ability, from ~~so~~ what I have seen of the specimens along the lake shore before I collected them. However, they can progress only a few feet at a time in this fashion.

Anolis

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 17, 1941.

Collected 5 Anolis (914-918) near camp. The ♂'s of these and all the others I have collected have an orange throat fan with a large bluish-black spot on it. I have never seen an individual display the throat fan, but it can be pulled out with a forceps. This lizard is virtually restricted to trees, saplings, & fence poles. They are very rarely found on the ground, and when found in this site are probably on their way from tree to tree. They are very agile, and when hard-pressed will jump several inches through the air to escape. They often jump from twig to twig in this fashion or when on the ground, if near a sapling or tree, jump several inches from the ground onto the tree or sapling. They have no preference for any particular tree species, but are widely distributed, very common, and found on all species of trees. They are usually 2 or 3 feet off the ground, but when approached, go higher until out of reach. Often, they merely move to the other side of the tree trunk. They then remain motionless, and the collector can easily approach them if he keeps the trunk between himself and the lizard. A quick look and grab more often than not obtains the specimen.

Hacienda Chilata, 2000', Dep't. Sonsonate, El Salvador

May 3, 1942

1553

This large Anolis was shot on the tile porch floor of a ranch house. At the time of shooting, it was marked much like a Basiliscus vittatus, the general color being dark greenish-brown, with several very heavy black transverse bars on the dorsum. The interstices between the bars showed some black marking. After about 5 minutes in chloroform, the bars had ^{almost} entirely disappeared, and the ground color had changed to a light pea-green. Along the middorsal line, there are 5 dusky areas, all that remains of the black bars. The black chevrons on the nape, and the dark bar over the orbits, were the same before & after. The dewlap was also unchanged - pale brownish-red in the center, the outer margin orange red, the whole flecked over all with white. The venter was yellowish-white before & after chloroform.

Davis.
941.

Iguana

3 mi. W Monte Vista Mine, 650', Dept. St.

Morazan, El Salvador.

Dec. 1, 1941.

10 a.m.

Seitz, Gale, Hildebrand, and I hunted iguanas along the banks of the Rio ~~San Miguel~~ ^{San Miguel}, a wide, shallow stream near the Barrios Mine. We found a large adult male in a small ~~stream~~ tree by the stream. The lizard was in a limb over the ground, lying motionless. Seitz had a .22 rifle. I asked him to shoot the specimen behind the head so as to save the skull. He had hunted iguanas before and assured me that such a shot would not kill these lizards. I asked him to try. He shot the lizard in the nape of the neck. It never moved. He shot it in the same place at about a 30' range, and it started to climb out the limb and over the river. I shot it in the abdominal region with 2 1/2" .410 6's from 20'. Although it was bleeding profusely, it clambered out the limb and dove to the water. It disappeared and we never saw it again. We went along the river until we found a large tree, partly overhanging the river, and partly over land. There was one large ♂ about 30' up, and about 6 smaller, bright green individuals which

3 mi. W. Monte Cristobal, 650', Dept
Morazan, El Salvador.

Dec. 1, 1941.

9-10 a.m. we took to be young. Hildebrand climbed the tree and attempted to drive the large ♂ toward the trunk over land, but it made its way slowly to the end of the limb out over the water. We proceeded up the bank to another tree where we spotted 2 small green specimens. Seitz shot ^{over} it through the head and we recovered it after it fell to the ground. (899). On skinning, it turned out to be an adult ♀, containing 31 spherical eggs, yellowish orange in color, about $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter. We then returned to the tree where we had spotted the large ♂. It had crawled to a lower branch over land, and Seitz dropped it with a head shot. It was 1420 mm. from snout to tip of tail, and registered 10 lbs. on a small fish scale (900). Color light red scattered in blotches over a fawn ground color. Gular flap dark red. The 2 large pouches behind the angle of the jaws proved to be huge extensions of the masseter muscle. In both ♀ and ♂, there are 2 large extensions of one of the hyoid bones extending into the gular pouch, which evidently enable the lizard to move it in display.

Iguana

Lake Omega, 200', Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 12, 1942

Shot an immature measuring 215 + 586 mm. Color was bright green when shot. A few hours later, showed general blackish color on dorsum, broken by 2 blotches of greenish running from middorsal line to belly, that on right side just anterior to ~~pelvis~~ pelvis, that on left about half-way between pelvis + axilla. 2 narrow streaks of red-brown running from above axilla to abdomen. Head blackish, jaws + sides of neck green. Throat fan finely mottled red and black. Pectoral and abdominal region bright greenish-yellow. 6 stripes of yellowish-green, backed by black, running down sides + below onto chest + abdomen. Pelvic region + undersides of legs greenish yellow.

Feb. 21, 1942

While hunting in the jungle W + N of camp saw a large iguana on a branch near the top of a tall tree. Must have been 50' above the ground. An American egret flew over the tree, and the iguana, taking alarm, dove from the tree, turning a full somersault, and fell all the way to the ground without touching another branch. It landed flat on its belly and with a resounding thud and lay there as if dead. When I went over to collect it, the iguana raised itself, ran swiftly to another tree, and climbed rapidly up the trunk and out onto a branch, unharmed.

Sauria
942

Spilotes

Lake Omega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Feb. 15, 1942

Walking down a trail in the dense forest about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W of camp, I saw a large individual⁽¹²⁵⁵⁾, and shot it as it lay coiled on the ground. The .38-12 only served to arouse it, and it climbed with amazing rapidity through the branches of a small tree to a height of about 12'; where I shot it with .410-12. It checked its flight and faced me, but was apparently not crippled. I changed to a half load, during which time the snake fell from the tree and crawled rapidly into a dense clump of brush, and out of sight. I ran around to the other side of the brush, and shot it behind the head as it emerged. This stopped it, although it struck wildly several times, and threw a coil around my leg when I stepped on it. The method of proceeding on the ground was much like that of a large racer, straight and steady, but not nearly so fast. (1257)

In the afternoon a boy brought in a specimen with its head battered to a pulp. I bought it for 25 centavos. The coloration is radically different from the one I took this a.m., being primarily yellow, whereas mine is mostly black. That the two phases occur commonly is shown by the fact that the natives call the yellow variety "mica" and the black variety "micasala". That there

Sphilotes

Lake Omega, 200', left to San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 15, 1942.

are two names indicate two well-marked phases.

A brief description of color follows: -

1255 - Snout & sides of head yellow, with black sutures. Top of head black. Anterior $\frac{1}{2}$ of body variegated with yellow, but with no definite stripes. There are eleven definite yellow stripes over the posterior $\frac{1}{2}$ of the body, the first 5 about 20-25 mm. in width, the last 6 about 15 mm. The scales between the stripes are irregularly speckled & blotched with yellow. The tail has 14 yellow annuli, some of them incomplete. The gastropores have black laterally, although this is lacking in some. Most of them have a median patch of black. Otherwise the underparts are yellow. The tail is primarily black underneath, with large splotches of yellow. Scales above are black at the base, & beaked, except for the row above the gastropores.

1251 - Head & body mutilated to see anything. Body color primarily yellow, but point of scale edged with black. Over posterior $\frac{1}{2}$ of body there are rings of pure yellow scales alternating with ~~see~~ interfaces of black-tipped scales, thus showing a faint resemblance to the striping of yellow on black of the other specimen. Under-side pure yellow with no black of any kind.

Davis
1942

Spilotes

Lake Omega, 200; Ref. St. Santiago, El Salvador

Feb. 15, 1942

Scales of tail much clouded with black, forming definite black interfaces, alternating with rings of pure yellow, or slightly black-speckled yellow scales, the yellow rings showing up much more distinctly on the tail. Under-side of tail yellow, with much clouding of black on most of the scales, there being more clouding on the median sutures, forming a zig-zag black streak medially, interrupted over most of its length by absence of such black on the median sutures. Dorsal scales white at base, or with base a lighter yellow than rest of scales.

Feb. 16, 1942.

Saw 2 more today, both in the dense jungle, but could not get a shot at either. This makes 4 seen or collected in two days. It seems odd that they should not have been seen until yesterday.

Hylophilus dauntatus

Lake Olonega, 200', 1/2 mi. S. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 23, 1942.

Saw two vireos about 30' up in a tree, one chasing the other, and both uttering short, sharp "fee" notes. They ~~chase~~ flew about adjacent tree tops, never going out of sight. Finally the pursuing bird caught the other, and both fell out of the tree some 30 feet to the ground. It appeared as though the two were firmly attached, though how I could not see. Each bird had one wing outstretched, motionless. The pair floated slowly down, spinning slowly round and round as they fell, like a double maple samara. Upon hitting the ground the pair separated & copulation then ensued. I attempted to catch them on the ground during copulation, but they flew at my approach, one up into a nearby tree, the other about 8' off the ground in a low shrub about 20' away. I collected the latter bird (1291). It is a male. Testes were small.

Chondrohierax uncinatus

Jakobson, Zoo, Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Feb. 23, 1942

♀ ^{ova} small #1295 (Complete skeleton)

This bird was taken from about 40' up in a large tree about 20 yds. from the Rio San Miguel. It was perched quietly, and never made any sound. Looked for the other member of the pair without success.

Measurements in mm. in the flesh. -

Wing 292

Tail 215

Tarsus 36

Culmen including cere 31

Bill from anterior edge of cere 20

Depth of bill at anterior edge of cere 18

Total length 454

Middle toe + claw 48

Wing spread 941

Color of soft parts:

Iris white. Mandible pale greenish ivory, dusky at tip. Anterior portion of cere, and gape greenish yellow. Posterior portion of cere bluish green. Eyering + bristled loreal streak bluish green. Supra-loreal skin yellow. Tarsi + feet orange. Maxilla + claws, black. Head, scapulars, back, and upper tail coverts black, the head feathers with concealed white bases. Nuchal collar bright rufous. Remiges dark slaty brown

Davis
1942

Chondrohierax uncinatus

Lake Omega, 200', Dep St. San Miguel, El Salvador

Feb. 23, 1942

Barred with black, sharply on primaries, indistinctly on secondaries. Inner webs of primaries with some white ~~on the inner~~ between the black bars. The outer webs of 7-10 tinged with rufous distally but not terminally. Tail dark slaty brown with 3 black bands. Rectrices white tipped. Feathers of underparts white, heavily barred with slate brown, reddish brown, & pale buff, the white much reduced or obsolete on feathers of chin, throat, & breast, the whole underparts presenting a heavily barred aspect. Under tail coverts buffy, with a few narrow transverse, wavy bars of lilac brown. Axillars same as feathers of abdomen. Underwing coverts buffy barred with wavy streaks of slate brown, the greater coverts less buffy, more creamy white. Underside of remiges sharply barred black & ^{silver} gray, some of the interfaces between the black bars pale cinnamon to deep vinaceous. Under side of rectrices barred silver gray & black, some of the interfaces pale reddish-ochraceous. Black sharpest on terminal band, but becoming less distinct on all bands laterally. Crop & stomach empty. No fat. Ova small.

1838-12

La Cabaña y la fuente
La Cabaña

247

1838-12
6

Trimorphodon

Lake Olomega, 200', Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 23, 1942

♀ 1298

Stomach contained a Ctenosaura completa
about 2 1/2 ft. long. Left ovary contained 6 eggs,
right 7. Eggs about 19 mm. long. This speci-
men brought in by a native.

Davis
1942

Bufo (marinus?)

Lake Olomega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Feb. 24, 1942

Hard several toads calling from the stream, about 30 yds from the hacienda. On investigation turned out to be the same species as that collected at the lake shore on Jan. 27 (1103). The call was the same - a very loud metallic trill suggestive of a ratchet machine. The posture in calling seems to be either nearly erect / or with the body more nearly horizontal - . The vocal sac is enormous, and rigidly distended during the call. However, there is very little tremor noticeable in the sac during production of the call. After the last note of the trill the sac is partially, but not entirely, relaxed. Each trill lasts ~~also~~ from 5-7 seconds, and the intervals between calls are irregular. Sometimes two are given one right after the other; at other times several minutes may elapse between calls. There were 4 individuals within 20 yds, all of them in voice. Two were in ^{shallow} water, one on the stream bank, & one on a rock in the middle of the stream. They took no alarm at my approach and called ^{when} the light was turned on them. When one starts a trill, the others seemed to join in. These toads start calling ^{about} at about one hour after sundown & continue well into the night. My observations were made at 6:45 p.m.

Oldipus

E slope Los Esesimiles, $8100\pm$ - $8600\pm$, Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador.

March 15, 1942.

Went up to the top of the east slope into the moister portions of the cloud forest. At times, the clouds rolled in from the south, condensing on the trees, from which the water fell in a veritable rain. This forest being more exposed to the clouds, the epiphytic growth is more lush, and the trees and forest floor wetter, than in the lower forests. I tore apart numerous fallen logs, and standing stumps. Sixteen salamanders of varying size were thus obtained. They were found in moss covered logs, between the covering ~~log~~ moss and the log, or more frequently, in rotten logs, whether moss-covered or not. In the latter site, individuals were found only beneath the sapwood, in no instance being found in the heartwood, no matter how wet, rotten, and easy of access the latter might be. All places where individuals were taken were wet. The first 4 ~~in~~ specimens were single, in 4 separate logs. The next 10 were found in one small rotten log, where they were just beneath the sapwood. Some were single, but one interturned group of 3, and another pair, were found associated. These individuals ranged from very small - to full adult size. All salamanders uncovered reacted very sluggishly, either remaining motionless, or crawling away very slowly and mechanically with no particular tendency to choose the most obvious places which afforded protection. The fact that 10 specimens

2- # 1367

E slope Los Esesimiles, 8100±-8600±, Dept. T. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 15, 1942

#

1367

were found in a log far smaller than those in which single individuals were taken, would indicate that ~~there is~~ log size is not a limiting factor in the number of salamanders inhabiting a given site. #15 was also a single individual. While returning, I came across a partially stripped stump from which I had taken one Bolitoglossa. I stripped off the rest of the sapwood, & located a second on the opposite side of the stump from which I had taken the first. No free-crawling specimens were seen, nor were any seen in the burrows of wood-boring beetles. Isopods, centipedes, millipedes, scorpions, wood-boring beetles, and white grubs were seen in association with salamanders, and some of these might form^a food source. No individuals have been seen in the cloud forest near camp, from 7300±-7800±, and the drier nature of the fallen wood & forest floor may be responsible for their absence. However, I have not searched as well in this lower forest as in the upper. Coloration of typical specimens: ^{head} Gray dorsally, flecked with silvery-gray. Tail wholly dark grayish-black^{above}. Venter coral-pink to reddish orange, often clouded with smoky. Axilla reddish. Spot above gular line purplish. Smaller individuals show infusion of red dorsally, & the inner surfaces of the limbs are reddish orange. No bright tones - all colors subdued.

E slope Los Esesimiles, 7300±', Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador

1408

March 20, 1942

Sturton and I hunted amphibia along a small stream near camp. This flows at the bottom of a steep-walled draw, and runs north. The canyon walls have been stripped of forest and planted to wheat. Along the stream banks there is fairly heavy vegetation of blackberry bushes, ferns, & a variety of low shrubs and bushes. There are numerous well-defined pools along the watercourse, most of which contain tadpoles. Flow is rapid at the heads of such pools, but slow in the pools themselves. Sturton saw a frog dive into the stream where it widened out into a pool about 10' long, 5' wide, the water about 20" deep at the head end. There was a heavy fern growth on one bank, the plants hanging over the water & providing shade. The other bank was of open gravel & rock. The bottom was of fine silt over gravel, with fallen leaves lying over the silt. This frog dove into the water and disappeared beneath the overhanging ferns, which we tore away. The frog came up for air occasionally, always to the shaded bank, & disappeared with great rapidity. Two 12-gauge shotgun charges were shot into the pool in an effort to knock the frog out by concussion, but nothing happened. Sturton then got into the water at the head end of the pool, & cleaned the rocks out of it. We then waited for the water to clear. I was at the lower end of the pool where it narrowed down to a swift trickle. Saw the frog come up to breathe several times, but he was far too fast for us to catch him. Once it sprawled out on the

RanaEslope Los Esesmiles, 7300±', Dept. Chalatenango, El Salvador

55-1408

March 20, 1942.


bottom over some dead leaves. The dark greenish-brown dorsum afforded excellent ~~protection~~ concealment against this background. Stirton chased the frog through the silt and finally caught it. However, we had seen a smaller, paler individual in the same pool, so kept after it. Stirton finally chased it out of the silt and it headed toward me. At the same time a third individual, large & dark like the first, came to the surface. Stirton caught it. The small frog hopped out onto the bank in an effort to get past me, & I caught it. While sitting on the rocky bank waiting for Stirton to put on his shoes, a large dark frog of the same species jumped out of the grass and landed next to me. I caught it. This is the variest, fastest-moving ~~for~~ species of frog I have ever tried to catch. All 4 individuals are ♀'s. We heard no frogs in voice all afternoon, although I had heard 5 calling in the a.m. without locating a single one. Inasmuch as Stirton had seen two frogs dive into this same pool yesterday afternoon, it would seem that individuals stay close to the same pool.

Coloration: -

3 individuals (1405-7) are large & dark. At the time of collection the chin & throat was dark rusty brown, but an hour later, though still alive, chin & throat were a dirty white. Dorsum marbled dark olive-brown & pea-green, former color predominating. Silvery-white line

E slope Los Esmeriles, 7300±, Dept. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 20, 1942

on upper lip from a point midway between nostril and edge of lip, slanting downward & backward to angle of jaw. Lower lip brown spotted with white. A heavy black streak on outer surface of upper arm. Sides dark greenish brown mottled at lower edge with black. 2 definite dorso-lateral lines. Outer surface of thighs pale olive-green barred with black, inner surface of thighs variegated yellow-olive-green & brownish-black. Lower parts dirty white & blotched with watery gray. Undersurface of entire leg pale yellow-green, speckled with olive. Undersurface of forelimbs pale yellowish; above dark olive-green. Iris golden yellow with broad medial band of blood-red. Lower margin of iris broken.  red golden. Tympanic region blackish-brown. A $\frac{1}{2}$ black stripe from anterior margin of eye, passing through nostril to a point just behind muzzle. A black stripe carries backward from tympanic region along lower ~~edge~~ edge of dorsolateral ^{line} ~~stripe~~, decreasing in width as it passes backwards, & ending just in front of the pelvis.

1408 is smaller. Dorsolateral lines yellowish-white, the lower edge having a very fine black streak along it. Ground color with more yellowish, specimen consequently being far lighter than the other three. Tibio-fibulae very strongly barred with blackish. Otherwise the same.

Saris
1942

Shrew

F1496-7

2 mi. NW Apaseca, 5500', Dep't. Ahuachapán, El Salvador

April 19, 1942

Turned over a log lying on moist ground about 50' from the edge of a cat-tail (Typha) swamp. The log was about 8' long + 1' wide, + was partially rotten. Beneath it were 2 shrews, which ran in opposite directions as the log was overturned. I caught one, my companion the other. There was a nest situated in a slight depression in the ground, where it was covered by the log. It was a loose wad of coarse grass + weeds, thoroughly dry. It had no definite form, but was about 6" through at its deepest point. The animal I picked up gave vent to several shrill, rasping squeaks, much like a small bat. It struggled violently + attempted to bite. My companion pinioned the other against the ground with his machete scabbard. When he picked it up it was dead, but in excellent condition, the skin unbroken. In the flesh, these shrews are soft, dark sooty gray above, dark bluish gray below. The feet are very pale flesh color. The teeth are pigmented (blackish brown) at their tips. Both were preserved in toto as formalin specimens.

2020

Caecilian

Hacienda Zapotitan, 1500', Dep't. La Libertad, El Salvador

May 9, 1942

#1657

Caught a caecilian under a log. The log was only about 4 ft. long, & partially rotten. The caecilian was on top of the ground, which was damp but not soggy. It moved very slowly, but showed a great deal of strength, coiling about a clump of grass at the edge of the depression left by the log, & holding fast to it with the anterior half of the body. The color is a medium lead gray above, Robin's egg blue below. The blue changed to dirty gray after about 1 1/2 hrs. in 9-1 formalin sol'n. The cloacal aperture was white. The costal lines are black below, & do not meet, for the most part, those on the rt. side being anterior to those on the left - $\overline{\overline{\overline{\text{ant.}}}} \overline{\overline{\overline{\text{post.}}}}$

Davis
1942

Teirolaptes assatum

Hacienda Chilata, 2000', Dep't. Sonsonate, El Salvador

May 1 - May 7, 1942

The first specimen (1537) was caught in the dust by the side of a trail near a coffee grove. All the rest were taken in the dead leaves beneath the coffee bushes in the groves proper, or in piles of drifted leaves along trails passing through the coffee groves. By shuffling through the leaves, one could scare them to the top of the piles, but they would immediately disappear beneath the leaves again, progressing with undulatory movements of the body, as is typical of long-bodied, short-legged lizards. They were found to be quite common after their habitat was found, but rather hard to catch since they disappeared beneath the leaves so quickly.

Savis
942

Gecko

Hacienda Zafotitan, 1500', Dep't. La Libertad, El Salvador

May 9 - May 10, 1942

9,1660,
1671.

These geckos were found on the white-washed wall of a large warehouse near the hacienda house. The four taken were the only ones seen. They were rather agile, but seemed to be blinded by the jacklight, & consequently not very difficult to collect.

5).

Archidola of El Salvador

The Genus Cedipus

- 7) longer than head and body, eastern Mexico-----chiropterus
Vomerine series more transverse, beginning
outside inner edge of nares, inner toe not
rudimentary-----2
- 8) Tail shorter than head and body, western Mexi-
co-----gulgatus
Tail longer than head and body, Guatemala----
-----rex
- 9) Toes nearly free, a groove from eye to gular
fold, Mexico-----cephalicus
Toes half or more webbed, no groove from eye
to gular fold-----10
- 10) Two phalanges of third toe free, Guatemala---
-----rostratus
Less than two phalanges of third toe free--11
- 11) One phalanx of third toe free-----12
Less than a whole phalanx of third toe free,
Colombia and Venezuela-----adspersus
- 12) Two very different color phases, one with
light belly, Guatemala and Honduras---morio
No light color phase, Costa Rica and Panama--
-----subpalnatus
- 13) Belly unpigmented-----14
Belly pigmented-----15
- 14) A dorsal light area with large dark spots
outlined with light, Pacific Coast, Mexico to
Costa Rica-----salvini
Dark with two dorsolateral light lines, Guate-
mala and Chiapas-----attitlanensis
- 15) Belly striped, yellow and blackish brown, Ica-
ragua and Costa Rica-----striatulus
Belly not striped-----16
- 16) Dorsal area of clear yellow, with or without
black spotting or streaking, Mexico to Hondu-

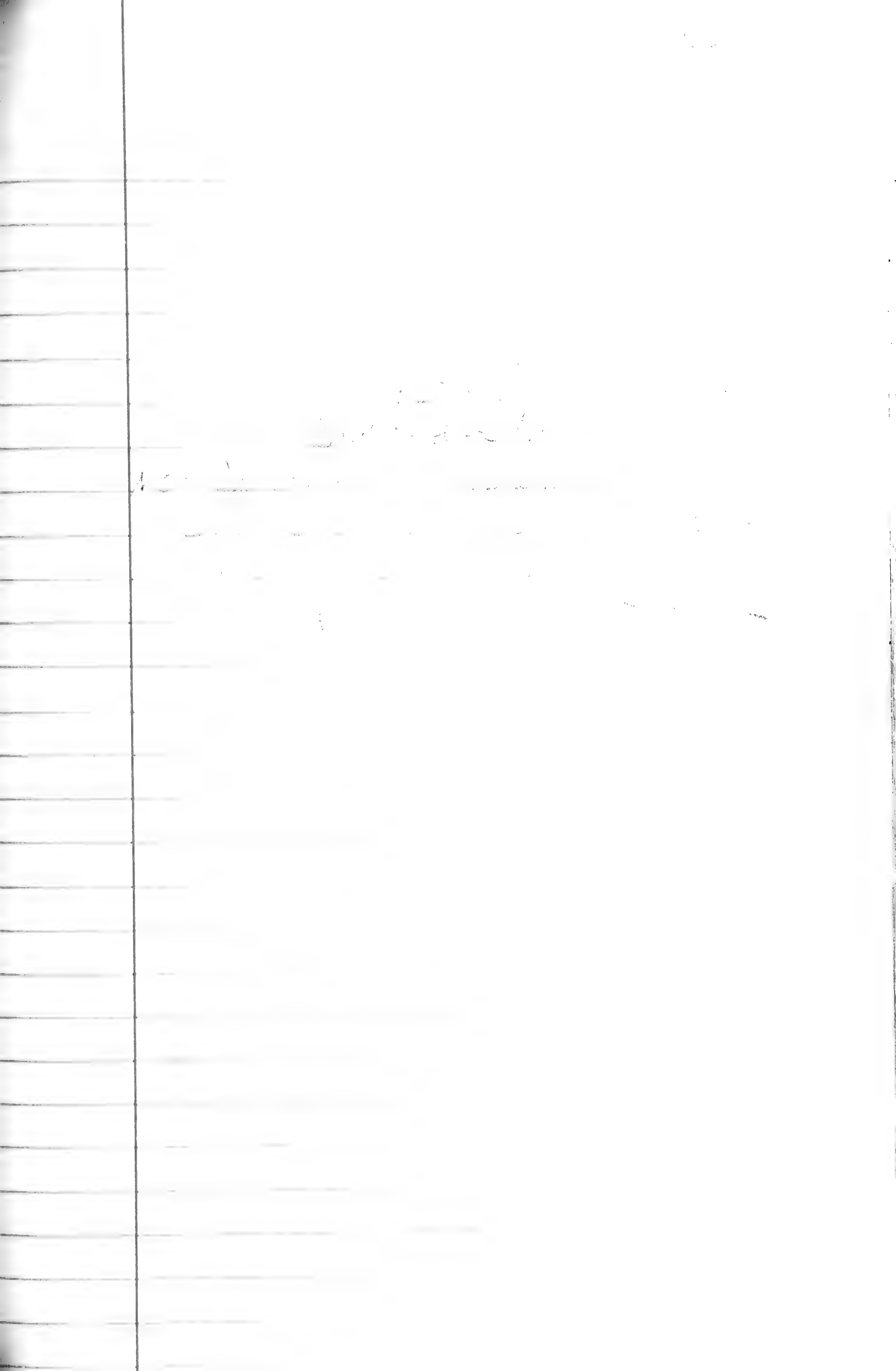
Amphibia of El Salvador

The Genus Cedious

- 16) ras-----platydactylus
Dorsal area not of clear yellow-----17
- 17) Large species over 150 mm.-----18
Small species under 100 mm.-----19
- 18) Legs longer, black with dirty yellowish or red-
dish dorsal area, Costa Rica and Panama-----
-----lineicolor
Legs shorter, brown with ochre mottlings, Yucatan, Guatemala-----maculatus
- 19) No maxillary teeth-----20
Maxillary teeth present, east face of Andes, Colombia to Bolivia-----altamazonicus
- 20) A dermal ridge across head, dark with lighter streaking, Panama-----colonneus
No dermal ridge across head, a lighter dorsal area, Mexico and Guatemala-----rufescens
- 21) Toes free or nearly so (nostrils large)----22
Toes much reduced, entirely webbed-----23
- 22) 2-3 costal folds between appressed toes, Honduras-----nasalis
6 costal folds between appressed toes, Costa Rica-----picadoi
- 23) Nostrils large in adult, not worm-like-----24
Nostrils not large in adult, worm-like-----25
- 24) Teeth on maxilla, 4-5 costal folds between appressed toes, Mexico-----townsendi
No teeth on maxilla, 6 costal folds between appressed toes, Mexico-----pennatululus
- 25) Costal grooves 14, snout blunt, Mexico-----
-----lineolus
Costal grooves 17 or more-----26
- 26) Snout blunt, eyes large-----27
Snout sharp, eyes small-----28

Amphibia of El SalvadorThe Genus Oedipus

- 27) Costal grooves 17, Panama-----complex
 Costal grooves 19, Panama to Honduras-----
 -----uniformis
- 23) Costal grooves 17, Colombia to Panama-----
 -----parvipes
 Costal grooves 19-20-----29
- 29) Larger, maxillary teeth present, basal constric-
 tion of tail present, 19 costal grooves, Nica-
 ragua to Panama-----collaris
 Smaller, no maxillary teeth, no basal constric-
 tion of tail, Costa Rica-----alfaroi



Davis.
1941.

1
Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Nov. 28, 1941.

Drove to this locality from San Miguel in early afternoon. The mine is about 11 mi. north of San Miguel. The country here was once heavily timbered, but the first growth has been cleared off to provide fuel for the mines hereabout. As far as the eye can see, a heavy Acacia succession has taken place, resulting in an extensive area grown to low, thorny scrub. The mine proper covers a fairly extensive area, and has numerous shops and buildings scattered about the property. The layout is controlled by E. P. Thompson, who showed us every courtesy upon our arrival. He had already cleared a space for our camp. Five of us spent the night in a house occupied by J. L. Seitz, a mining engineer who graduated from Stanford in 1940.

Nov. 29, 1941.

Spent the entire day setting up camp, in which we received invaluable aid from Thompson. Our camp site is on a knoll above one of the mine buildings, in a grove of trees which provide moderate shade. We are about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Divisadero, where Sturton and Van Rossem collected some 15 years ago. After supper Gealey and I went to one of the mine

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Nov. 29, 1941.

buildings to bathe, and outside the building under an electric light collected four Bufo (883-886) which were probably attracted by the bugs about the light. They appear to be of two different species.

Nov. 30, 1941.

Hunted birds for a short while in early a.m. Collected 1 Piranga ludoviciana, 1 Heleodytes rufinucha, which is quite common here, inhabiting the brush in groups of 4-6, and, on my return to camp, 1 Buteo magnirostris from a ceiba tree. After lunch got an Anolis (893), & 2 small lizards (891-892); the former from a small tree, and the latter on a pile of broken rock overgrown with weeds. Took a walk toward Divisadero; on the way collected 2 small Ctenosaura completa (895-896). This lizard, known to the natives as "garrobo", reaches a length of from 2-3 feet. The big adults are very wary. They are found on trees, in the brush, and on the woodpiles about the mine. Although they move slowly, they start to escape when one gets within 20 or 30 feet. The young, which are very bright green about the head and dorsum, were easily approached and shot. They seem to prefer brushy places and

Davis.
1941.

3

Monte Crista Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador.
Nov. 30, 1941.

are often found on the brush fences erected by the natives. The Divisadero road is very dusty and runs between cultivated fields for the most part. Took a Cnemidophorus (894) on a dry open bank by the roadside. The acacia-grown pastures near Divisadero were unproductive. Went along a road running north from Divisadero. Saw a large adult Ctenosaura in the grass by the roadside. It disappeared down a hole about 6 inches across, perfectly round and smooth, and running absolutely straight down at least 6 feet. I could not touch bottom with a stick at least 6 feet long. Found a snake lying dead in the road, too far gone to collect. On my return to camp found that Hildebrand had collected a worm-snake (M.H. 809) found at the corner of the tent.

Dec. 1, 1941.

Seitz took Galey, Hildebrand, and I over to the Barrios Mine, 3 mi. W. of the Monte Crista Mine, to hunt iguanas. He shot a Herpessotheres Cachinnans which I skeletonized. I took 2 young Ctenosaura from a brush fence surrounding a cornfield. Went down to a stream, the Rio Grande, where Seitz shot two iguanas. See species notes for this date.

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 2, 1941.

Have been having trouble with an old operation. Consequently am sticking pretty close to camp. Caught 5 small brown-headed lizards. They are the commonest reptile around here, and are to be found everywhere - in rocks, brush, on roads, about buildings, etc. Caught 2 Anolis, 1 on the ground and 1 from a tree. Also a brown skink from a rock-pile. Skinned a ♀ iguana brought in by the natives.

Dec. 3, 1941.

Feeling worse. Spent most of today in bed at camp. Some natives brought in a live ♂ Ctenosaura. It was absolutely untouched. Capturing one of these alive is quite a feat, since they start making their escape when one approaches within 20 feet. Skinned this "garrobo". Later in the afternoon natives brought in a large colubrid snake called "^{sumbradora} ~~zebradora~~". It measured 2543 mm. in length. Was feeling very bad by this time, so Hildebrand skinned it for me.

Dec. 4 - Dec. 16, 1941.

In hospital + convalescing in San Salvador. Returned to Monte Cristo with E. P. Thompson a.m. of Dec. 16.

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador.

Dec. 17, 1941.

Hunted around camp in a.m. Got 4 small toads (919-922) in a drain tunnel. Also 5 Anolis and 1 Cantil (see species account). In the afternoon Sturton and I went over to Barrios Mine (3 mi. W Monte Cristo Mine, 650'). Got 2 more cantils, assorted lizards, and a red-legged box tortoise that Sturton found near the San Miguel River. Sturton and I also hunted bats in a banana grove. Found several Enderma hanging to the undersurface of the banana leaves. Sturton took seven. In the evening Gleagy, Seitz, and I went night-hunting. Seitz shot an armadillo, and I caught 3 frogs in a scrub-grown pasture well away from water. Also caught a gecko, probably Colonyx mitratus. It was also in the scrub-grown pasture, on the ground. It was sluggish, but when caught struggled & attempted to bite. In my absence, Seitz shot a gecko on his porch, of a different species than this one. There has been only 1 species recorded from El Salvador heretofore (C. mitratus).

1 mi. SE Divisadero, 850', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador.

Dec. 18, 1941.

Tucker & I went to this locality and collected from 8-12 a.m. There was not much in the way of reptiles and amphibians. Caught 2 small Rana (935-6) in a boggy area near a small stream. Also a

1 mi. SE Divisadero, 850', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador.

Dec. 18, 1941.


large lizard, either Cnemidophorus or Ameiva (940), and an Orange-headed Sceloporus (939), both taken on the boulder-strewn bank of a well-shaded, rapidly flowing stream. Also a cat from ~~an~~ agave fence near Divisadero (937 - see species accounts). These agave fences are quite common here, and are virtually impenetrable. The plants are shaped V and are spiny. These fences are the favorite habitat of young Cnemidophorus, as they can easily get protection by crawling between the agave leaves. Other species are not found in these fences very often. Returned to camp about 1:30 p. m. and spent the rest of the afternoon rearranging jars, etc. Seitz's native boy brought me a box turtle of a different species than the one obtained yesterday. It was taken from a pool in a stream on the mine property.

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Dec. 19, 1941

Took a long hike from 8 a. m. - 12:30 p. m. trying to get snakes & new species of lizards. Walked several miles east of camp and scoured the Mimosa scrub without success. Cnemidophorus are by far the most common lizard in the Mimosa scrub where there is no tree growth, but all the individuals are very small. Out of at least

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dept. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 19, 1941.

100 Trematophorus seen on this hike, only one adult was seen. Cut south into Divisadero and climbed a steep hill just SE of the town. ~~The~~ A native told me that he had seen squirrels on this hill, but I saw neither squirrels or sign. The most noticeable thing on this trip was the hordes of grasshoppers along the trails. In the afternoon drove to Barrios Mine with City. Went into the banana grove where Sturton had collected the Enderma Dec. 17. There were none there, but I shot a new species of Anolis, distinguished from the common species here by a plain pale orange throat fan without blue spot, a series of transverse black bars across the back shaped , and black and white vermiculations on the head. I collected it from a fallen banana plant (943). Also collected a brown skink (944). I heard it as it rustled through the dead banana leaves on the ground. At my approach it ran up a banana plant and tried to escape behind one of the broad, dead leaf stalks on the bole of the tree, where I caught it. I then stripped the stalks from several other plants hoping to uncover lizards, but without success. A short time afterwards, I shot a Crotophaga lineator (945).

Monte Cristo Mine, Too, Dept. S. Morazan, El Salvador.

Dec. 19, 1941.

from the weeds by the side of a dry road running through the Barrios settlement.

Dec. 29, 1941

Hunted Thompson's garden for worm-snakes. Seitz told me that he had often seen them in damp & muddy places there. Thompson told his native gardener what I was looking for, and to help me in my search. The gardener seized a shovel and headed for the nearest muddy spot, under a dripping water faucet, shovelled up some earth & uncovered a fine mass of earthworms. I straightened him out as to what I was after, but we found no snakes though we hunted high & low. Found one Rana (947) under some slatting beneath a faucet. Returned to camp & collected some Anolis & brownheaded lizards in the afternoon. Also prepared the tortoise Seitz sent me Dec. 18.

Dec. 21, 1941.

Prepared an opossum which some native boy had brought from El Salvador the day before. Sturton, Gealey, & Seitz went to look over a fossil locality at Gigante, 2 mi. SE of Monte Cristo. Sturton saw a large gray colubrid (960) of the same species as 912, on the brushy bank of a small stream. When he went after it the snake took

Lewis.
1941

9

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador.
Dec. 21, 1941.

to the water, + swam back under the bank, which was cut under. Sturton pinned it against the bank with his geologic pick and then picked it up. It was in perfect shape when he brought it back. I skinned it + saved the skeleton complete. It was highly parasitized. The ^{peritoneum} mesentery along the spinal column was shot with nematode worms, + there were 3 large yellow tapeworms in the left lung. One of the worms had actually perforated the lung. The stomach was empty.

Some native names for reptiles + amphibians:-

Frog	rana
Toad	sapo
Gray colubrid	sumbadora
<u>Spilotes pullatus</u>	Micasola
<u>Conopsis lineatus</u>	Guarda camino (this name also applies to a second species of snake which I have not seen yet)
<u>Crotalus</u> sp.	lascabel
Boa	masaguato
Lizard (913, 923, 924, etc.)	lanti
<u>Iguana</u>	Iguana
<u>Crocodilus</u>	lagarto
<u>Ctenosaura completa</u>	garrobo

Tomorrow we ~~of~~ break camp, + Tuesday leave for Mt. Lacagnatique.

Monte Cristo Mine, 700', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 21, 1941.

Short summaries of status of some lizards:-
Iguana Common in large trees along streams.

Ctenosaura completa. Widely distributed. Found especially in agave fences; also in woodpiles, old mine shafts, & in trees.

Anolis (with blue spot on throat fan) Very common in wooded terrain, and about wood fences. Restricted almost entirely to trees & fence posts.

Virtually absent from Mimosa scrub

Brownheaded lizard Not found in Mimosa scrub or grassland, but the most common lizard in wooded terrain and about buildings.

Cnemidophorus sp. The most common lizard of the Mimosa scrub and along roads and trails through the scrub.

Cantil Found almost entirely near water, along river and stream banks, and in tule growth where found. Seems to have established definite colonies, consequently found in separated localities, & not evenly distributed.

Leuopis lineatus Seems to be found mostly along roads & roadsides, & other flat places free from growth.

Bicolored lizard Associated with brownheaded lizard, but not nearly as common.

Monte Cristo Mine — Mt. Lacagnatique.

Dec. 22, 1941.

This day was devoted entirely to packing. With our large outfit it was no easy job. After supper Sturton reached Joe Marshall by telephone in San Salvador. He and Douglas Elliott had just arrived there today. They are to meet us in Gotera tomorrow, & proceed with us to Mt. Lacagnatique.

Dec. 23, 1941.

Finished packing, and loaded our stuff onto a truck, including ourselves. Drove over a rough dirt road to Gotera, about 8 mi. NNW of Monte Cristo. Gotera is the capital of the Department of Morazan. It is a dirty town of some 10,000 inhabitants. We did some shopping, & then loaded our equipment onto several carretas (Carts with 2 solid wooden wheels drawn by 2 oxen), which left for Lacagnatique. They will arrive there tomorrow afternoon. Stayed around the hotel the rest of the day. Went to bed at 7:30 p.m., but was woken by the tumultuous arrival of Marshall and Elliott at 9:30.

Dec. 24, 1941.

Everyone but Sturton, Marshall, and I left for Lacagnatique about 7:15 a.m. Joe and I took a bird-walk & left Sturton in town trying to get a carreta to take Joe's & Elliott's luggage to the mountain. Joe & I returned to town to find that Sturton

- Davis
1941.

Monte Cristo Mine - Mt. Lacagnatique.
Dec. 24, 1941.

had already left. Joe and I set out on foot, and walked until about 10:15 a.m. when we caught up with the rest of the party at Uluaguin, a small town, where they had stopped at a native woman's house for something to eat. Joe and I ate, and then we all went on together. There is a continuous rise from Jotera to the town of Delicias de Concepcion, several miles beyond Uluaguin. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Delicias de Concepcion the ~~road turns~~ road leading to General José Thomas Calderon's coffee ranch (Finca San Carlos) leaves the main highway and goes west, leading up the east slope of Mt. Lacagnatique. Up to this turn-off, the country was much the same as at Monte Cristo, ~~stimosa~~ scrub interspersed with cornfields and banana groves. Lizards were scarce, but young of Ctenosaura completa were seen in agave fences all the way to the turnoff. Just outside Uluaguin I saw a fence lizard (Sceloporus) which was brown above with two yellow dorsal lateral stripes. This was a species not heretofore seen, and this first individual was on the side of a tree at an estimated 2000' altitude. The road to Calderon's finca passes through grassland, reaching the oak belt at about 2800'. These

Monte Cristo Finca - Int. Lacagnatique.

Dec. 24, 1941.

Oaks, all the way to the top, are scraggly and of small size, not over 14" in diameter and the tallest barely reaching 30' in height. Numerous Sceloporus, of the species above-mentioned, were seen all the way to the top. At about 3500' we saw two or three pines, probably Pinus oöcarpa, and they increased in abundance up to about 4400', where they were mixed with the oaks, though not nearly so numerous. Stirt collected a bicolor lizard (Ameiva⁹⁶¹) at 3700', and I collected a ring-necked snake at about 4200' (962) as it wriggled across the oak-leaf-strewed road. It was olive-brown above, with a fine black dorso-lateral stripe about half-way between the mid-dorsal line and the gastrosteiges. Underneath the anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ ~~are~~ were yellowish gray, the posterior $\frac{1}{3}$ mottled with bright orange-red. Behind the head was a white ring. It resembled a young Diadophis amabilis. We arrived at the finca c. 3:00 p.m. The place is ours, including shower-bath, radio, etc. There is even someone to cook for us. The altitude of the main house, where we are staying, is 4600', ~~is~~ on the north slope of Int. Lacagnatique. The summit of this north slope is about ^{5100'} ~~4600'~~. All most of the slopes for

L. Davis
1941.

14

N slope Mt. Lacaguatiga, 4600', Dept. Morazan, El Salvador.
Dec. 24, 1941.

A good distance around are planted with coffee. The undercover has been stripped, but the trees left in situ. The coffee is planted beneath the trees, which provide shade for the coffee. Even the trees, however, are small, and are probably fourth or fifth growth. Over the summit of the north slope, however, the finca has not been cleared, and there is dense undercover beneath the trees. The ridge at the summit is very sharp, and the south slope falls away abruptly. There are numerous streams on the finca, and many springs and camp places. There is one large stream which runs at the bottom of a canyon on the east slope. It is bordered with lush vegetation. The finca is about 12 miles NNW of Gotera. The climate is excellent, quite cool, and not nearly so humid as Monte Cristo. There is a touch of cloud forest on the northern summit. The clouds rolled in at about 4 p.m. Went night-hunting after supper. There must be three different species of Hyla here, judging from the different call notes. They are very numerous, but are extremely difficult to locate. I caught one sitting on a fallen oak leaf in the middle of a wet, muddy, grassy area at the base of a

1941.


N Slope Mt. Tacaguanique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 24, 1941.

spring issuing from the side of a rocky road cut. Heard an owl - three well-spaced, low-pitched hoots.

Dec. 25, 1941

Went down the east slope, to the bottom of a deep ravine, where there is a large, rapidly flowing stream. The immediate borders of the banks are grassy, but beyond the grass are fairly dense shrub growths, + several species of trees, including banana plants. The ravine was cool and well shaded when I was there. Collected 2 Hyla (964 + 965) from the grass at the bank's edge. They were not calling, but jumped away at my approach + attempted to reach the stream. I started several others but they reached the stream and disappeared into the silt at the bottom of the pools. Several of these pools had numerous Hyla tadpoles in them. Some individuals were calling - a single prolonged note, hard + flat - Kree-ee-ee, quite unlike our Hyla regilla. Saw a Tesson Motmot in the underbrush. The altitude I estimated at about 4000'. Went up the road about 200' and shot a ♀ ⁽⁹⁶⁶⁾ Sceloporus variabilis from a fallen log by the side of the trail in the scrub oak belt, at about 4200'. Returned to the hacienda and Stirton gave me a Hyla he had caught near camp. Shot a ♂ Sceloporus varia-

N slope Mt. Tacaguatque, 4600', Dept. of Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 25, 1941.

bilis from an open wire-walled shed right behind the ranch house (970). The ♂ has 2 large rose-colored blotches bordered internally with blue, on the belly, which the ♀ lacks  ← blue
After lunch Stirtou and I caught 2 Ameiva undulata in the garden in front of the ranch-house (967+968). One was a large adult, the other subadult. These lizards are very suggestive of Cnemidophorus in their actions and methods of locomotion. Spent the afternoon on a ridge below the summit of the north slope looking for snakes, but saw nothing. In the evening took Joe Marshall to the spring where I had heard the owl the night before. We heard one owl which sounded like Otus asio, another which sounded like Otus trichopsis, and later, the same owl I had heard the night before. None of them, however, could be called within shooting range.

Dec. 26, 1941.

Spent the morning on the peak of the north slope in the oak forest, and down the south slope a few hundred feet. There are supposed to be snakes of all kinds up here. I turned over logs and rocks, kicked apart brush piles, tore epiphytes down from trees, and looked on the ground, up in the trees, in short covered the area thoroughly, both in the shade & the sunlight.

N slope Mt. Tacaguanique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 26, 1941.

and found 1 subadult Ameiva which I did not collect. The south slope at this point slopes off abruptly. It is mostly grass and scrub land. cursory examination turned up 1 subadult Ameiva, also uncollected. Further to the west, there is dense undergrowth and a few larger trees. I had investigated this area yesterday, without results. noticed many new birds in the oaks, including Trogon elegans, Piranga leucoptera, and Tityra semifasciata. I went back down the slope and started up the road to Camp. This road is bordered on both sides by coffee groves. Passed a native who was peering intently at something under the coffee bushes a few feet from the road. As I approached, he turned and said, "corral", which is the native name for the coral snake, Micrurops. The snake^{#971} was crawling down the slope, among the dead leaves beneath the coffee bushes, rather slowly. The red color, broken with yellow + black annuli, showed up well, but it was hard to tell what part of the snake one had in view, as it was crawling beneath the leaves. The uniformity in the diameter of the body from head to anus adds to the deception. I stepped on it and put a stick behind its head. It was quite active and struck several times at my boot. After I secured it in my hand, I noticed that I had torn

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 26, 1941.

off a small patch of skin from the middle of the body where I had stepped on it. ~~At~~ The terminal portion of the tail was also missing, but this had evidently been lost some time before as the wound appeared quite old. Once in hand, the snake made no further attempts to escape or bite. It is a small specimen, measuring only $288 + 119^+$ mm. In the afternoon I returned to the north summit and investigated the only area there that I had not already covered. This included some second growth, mostly oak, with an extremely heavy undergrowth of shrubs and vines. Saw nothing. So far as I am concerned, the north summit must have been recently visited by St. Patrick, the eminent Irish herpetologist. Returned to camp through a large coffee grove, planted on both sides of a draw, on the bottom of which is a small, grass-bordered stream, the creek which passes across the road a few hundred yards below camp. Collected 2 *Hyla* from the grass (972 + 973) by the stream-side. They are both larger than any I have collected so far, but I believe that they are of the same species. Numerous individuals were in voice at this time, and their call sounded the same as that described in my notes of Dec. 25. Spent the evening in camp.

N. slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 27, 1941

Walked down the main road, about 1 mile down the east slope. Shot an adult ⁹⁷⁴Ameiva as it crawled about in a sunlit weed patch by the roadside at about 4000'. Went on down the slope, and down the canyon to the stream where I went Dec. 25, only about 300' farther down in altitude. The stream here is much the same as it is above. Caught 2 Hyla (975+976) on the moist dirt bank of the stream, which is about 3' wide at this point. Beyond the dirt the bank was littered with large rocks, fallen twigs, & leaves. The trees at the bottom of the canyon are large and fairly dense, and the sunlight filters through weakly and in small patches. The atmosphere at this location is cool and moist. These Hyla wherever found seem to be restricted to watercourses and their vicinity. Noticed no tadpoles here, as the stream is quite a bit more rocky than above, and consequently there are fewer pools. In the early p. m. went down the west slope. In a coffee grove west of camp, at about 4300', I took my first specimen of ⁹⁷⁸Sceloporus malachitinus. I saw it on top of a large, well-shaded, fallen log beneath the coffee bushes. As I was about to fire it ran down the log and crawled beneath it. After about a 10 minute wait, it reappeared from the other side of the log, and I shot it as its head came into view. The head is green, and sharply defined from the back, which is covered with light brown, semi-transparent scales, with dark brown keels. The upper

N slope Mt. Lacagnaque, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 27, 1941.

Part of the tail is bright metallic blue green, and the upper sides of the legs are bright metallic green. The throat is dark blue, and the sides of the pectoral & abdominal regions are pale blue, with ~~the~~ a median white line separating the blue areas. There are 2 black scapular patches which extended to the lower throat, but meet neither on the throat nor nape. The lizard is about 220 mm. long, and presents a very striking appearance. Farther down the west slope found a small stream at the bottom of a canyon. It was quite narrow, and densely lined over with vines, through which protruded small trees growing on the stream banks. Caught a Hyla (979) from grass covered with cut corn stalks between the stream and a cornfield on the canyon wall.

Stuart told me that the country here has changed considerably since he was here in 1925. Much of the virgin timber has been cleared off and the land planted to coffee. Most of the oak forest on the north slope has been well brushed out, and is ready for coffee-planting. In another 10 years the top of the steep south slope will probably be the only virgin country on the mountain. This will undoubtedly have a marked effect on the bird and mammal life, and on the larger snakes, but the smaller snakes and the lizards, and amphibians should continue to maintain their

N Slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador.
Dec. 27, 1941.

numbers. Diminution of smaller mammals will undoubtedly cut seriously into the food supply of the larger snakes, & the clearing of brush and the continued presence of people over cleared areas due to coffee-growing operations means a lack of hiding places and increased contact with humans, who constitute the most formidable enemy of snakes in this area. The smaller snakes either go unnoticed, or seem to have adapted themselves to civilization. In this regard I am thinking of especially of micrurus, which is widely distributed and fairly common over its range. But the boas, sumadoras, micasalas, rattlesnakes, and other larger forms are bound to suffer, as they have about Monte Cristo. Therefore it is well that these mountain tops are being collected now, as they will undoubtedly be radically changed from their original state within a few years.

This area is not well suited to for herpetological collecting, as it is not hot enough to support a varied ^{or numerous} reptile population, and not moist enough, as are true cloud forest areas, to support a varied amphibian population. It is more or less between the reptile and the amphibian zones, and consequently the representation of both classes is rather poor, both as to numbers and variety.

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4600', Dept. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 28, 1941.

Took a long walk in the morning; went west of camp several miles, and made a big circle, returning southwest of camp. Hit all kinds of country except pine forest, i.e. coffee, cleared oak, un-cleared oak, and grassland. Altitudinally I ranged from about 3900' - 5000'. Saw not one reptile all the time I was out. Collected a Troglodytes musculus which I gave to Joe Marshall. In the p.m. the finca manager supplied me with a native guide who was supposed to know where there were many snakes. He took me up the north slope to the ridge below the summit, pointed to a narrow, winding path leading down the steep south slope, & told me to walk down the path and I would run across all sorts of snakes. I went down the slope about a quarter of a mile, and saw only two Ameiva undulata, both very young individuals. I returned to camp sans specimens, & to pass the time, put up an immature Piranga (980) that Joe gave me. Santiago, our native boy, told me that there was a place along the road to Ocicala, a small village NE of here, that was teeming with snakes, including the dread TOMAGAS, a very venomous, coal-black snake with two heads, that progresses, not by crawling, but by alternate leaps of the two heads. He told me that he had seen one near Monte Triste. In the evening,

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 28, 1941.

After supper, I went owl-hunting with most unfortunate results. There is a species of owl quite common here that has a three hoat call - WHOO-WHOO-WHOO. I gave one of these calls, and was rewarded by having a large owl light in the top of an oak tree by the side of the road. I shone its eyes, & shot it with #10, wounding it so that it could not fly. It then scrambled over the ~~the~~ interlacing tree tops to a point about 30 yds. up the bank, uttering sneezing and chuckling notes; I followed and waited for it to drop. I leaned my shotgun against a tree and waited. Pretty soon the owl fell from the tree a few yards up the bank from where I was standing. I ran up the bank to look for the owl, but could not find it. Then thought I would go back to the place where I had left my gun, and get reoriented. Couldn't find the gun. Spent a frantic hour looking for it; then marked the spot and went back to camp.

Dec. 29.

Went out to look for the gun before breakfast. Still couldn't find it. Returned to camp to eat, & met Striton on his way out. He said that he would look for the gun while I was eating. After breakfast went back to the gun site. Striton, of course, had already found it. Spent some time

N slope Mt. Lacaguatigue, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 29, 1941.

looking for the owl, unsuccessfully. Consequently got off to a late start. Took a walk west of camp to a grove of brushed-out oak forest, and shot an adult ♂ Piculus rubiginosus (982) from about 30' up in an oak tree. A few minutes later I took an immature ♂ Myiarchus tuberculifer from about 20' up in an oak a scant 30 yds. from the tree where I shot the woodpecker. Both birds were silent. Heard 2 Guatemala Wry-billed woodpeckers at work. They have a definite rhythm, a double beat that sounds like 2 shots from an automatic rifle, then a pause, double beat, pause, etc. This distinguishes them from the Wry-billed pileated Woodpeckers, which seem to have no regular rhythm, & a much softer blow. Returned to camp and skinned. Hunted after lunch. Shot an adult ♀ Monotus lessoni ⁹⁸³ from a coffee-bush a few yards within a grove. This bird has a predilection for cool, dark places, & is usually silent. At times it gives vent to an owl-like hoot, & when excited moves the tail in an arc — like the pendulum of a clock. Took an adult Hylocharis leucotis as it fed from a patch of red Rentstemon-like flowers about 2' above the ground by the side of the trail. Reached the ridge and turned back down the trail. Noticed an absence of Collared Swifts

Lewis
1941

25

N slope Mt. Tacaguate, 4600', Dep. J. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 29, 1941

over the ridge, where they are usually abundant. This was at about 2:30 p.m. At about 2:45 p.m. as I was heading north down the slope, a flock of at least 100 swifts passed overhead at an altitude of about 100 feet, heading for the ridge. They seem to move about in a compact flock. Lower down took a Lissibopha melanocyanus (985-ad. ♀) from a coffee bush about 2' above the ground. It was one of a flock of about 15. 9 out of 10 flocks of these jays that one runs across is accompanied by an equally large flock of Underwood Orioles (Icterus chrysater). Both birds are very noisy, & such a mixed flock can be heard from a considerable distance. Right near the coffee mill, a few hundred feet from camp, I saw an Central American Squirrel Cuckoo (Piaya cayana stirtoni) sitting about 10' up in a shade tree in the middle of a small coffee grove. Took the bird (986). Skinned the rest of the p.m. Owl-hunted after supper, but for only a short time as my flashlight bulb burned out. Joe took a three-hooded owl tonight. It is Lic-caba virgata, & is quite common here. I heard several tonight, but could do nothing without my light.



N. slope Mt. Lacaguatigue, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 30, 1941.

Went with Stirtan and Elliott to Stirt's trap-line south and west of camp. While he was resetting traps I shot 2 immature Hedymeles ludovicianus, neither of which I saved. I saw one, and did not know what it was, so shot it to identify it. The charge brought two birds down. Took a ♀ Hylocharis leucotis (987) from a small bush near a grove of oaks. Stirt, Elliott, & I then started for Stirt's Rheomys sets in a stream at the bottom of a canyon to the west. We had gone but a short way when I shot a large woodhewer ^{#988} from the side of a small tree, about 10' from the ground, as it spiralled around the tree-trunk. This was in a sun-lit coffee grove. The bird flew across a small swale and hung upside-down from a limb of another tree, the bird again about 10' from the ground, and keeping silent. It was obviously crippled. I hit it with .410, but it only changed position, moving farther out the limb, but remaining upside down. I then walked over and attempted to shake it out of the tree, without success. Stirt then shot it with .38, and it finally fell. It struggled violently when I picked it up and used its claws to good effect. It took me at least 8 or 10 minutes to kill it by squeezing it. It turned out to be an adult ♀ Xiphocolaptes prumeropirhynchus, the third specimen from this

Davis
941
1942

27

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Dec. 30, 1941.

country. The iris was bright reddish brown, and the bill bluish horn-color. The ovary was not enlarged, and the bird was not fat. The median gonydeal ridge, by which Ridgway separates the genus in his key, was scraped off by the tip of my pliers as I twisted a piece of wire about the bill. Saved partial skeleton. Went to the Rheumys sets, and on the way back Sturton shot a hawk from about 15' up in an oak tree (989). I could not definitely assign it to species. It was exceedingly fat, so I washed it and partially dried it, and left it to air. The excessive amount of fat makes me think it a migrant, possibly a red-tail of some well separated race.

Dec. 31 - Jan. 2.

In bed with Great Fox. Joe Marshall finished hawk for me.

Jan. 3, 1942.

Felt somewhat shaky, so fellow-invalid Galay and I took a short walk. Bill took a Troglodytes mus-
⁹⁹⁰
culus from a brush pile in back of the house. The bird acted much like a winter wren, uttering a ~~chirping~~ chirping note and keeping well hidden in the brush. When flushed it flew directly to another brush pile a few feet away, and when flushed again flew to still another brush heap. However

Davis
1942.

28

N. slope Mt. Tacaguanique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Jan. 3, 1942.

it perched on a twig out in the open, and Gealey shot it with the .22 S&W pistol. Then went down a trail behind camp. This leads through some fine oak country - tall trees and fairly dense undercover. The day was foggy with the sun breaking through for short periods. Consequently the birds were fairly active even though we did not get out until about 8:00. Took a Piranga flava (991♂) from about 30' up in an oak tree. The bird was silent. Shot a Piranga leucoptera (992♂) as it fed on some small green ~~berries~~ berries about 8' up in a bush. It had one berry in its mouth when I dropped it. It was feeding actively, more like a warbler than a tanager. Bill shot a Tyrannus verticalis (993♀) from about 50' up in a dead tree by the road side. The last bird taken was a Turdus grayi (994♀) sitting on a coffee bush by the road side.

Jan. 4, 1942.

Still not over my sickness. Took a short bird walk down the road north of camp. Took ad. ♂ Myiochanes pertinax (995) perched on a dead stub about 40' above the ground. Just before I shot the bird had flown out and captured a large red insect and was pulling it apart when I shot. Got a Lityx (996) from about 30' up in an oak tree. This bird has a call remi-

Davis
1942.

29

Nslope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Jan. 4, 1942.

musical of a clock being wound, but has a faintly
frog-like quality. Took 2 Band-tail Pigeons
(997-998) from about 12' in a scrub oak in a
fairly bushy oak grove. They were sitting ma-
tionless + silent. On skinning, found their crops
full of black berries and staminate catkins,
perhaps oak aments. Shot a Sceloporus
variabilis (999) from the top of a pile of oak
faggots, and a Sceloporus malachiticus (1000)
from the top of a large oak log on the ground,
all in the same general area. In the afternoon
Gealey brought me a ♀ Sceloporus malachiticus
(~~1000~~ 1001) which seemed gravid, with distended
belly. Also a Sceloporus variabilis (1002) and an
Ameiva undulata (1003). These three lizards
he collected from fallen logs in the coffee grove
behind the ranch-house.

Jan. 5, 1942.

Went hunting in a.m. Took a Setophaga picta
(1004) from 30' up in an oak as it foraged actively.
Farther along ran across a flock of Green toucans
perched in the coffee bushes by the roadside. They
utter a very distinctive, hoarse hooting noise,
pitched very low. One flew up about 15' to the top of
a shade tree, and I shot it. The bird then rolled
down a very precipitous bank to a dry creek bed

Davis
1942

30

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Jan. 5, 1942.

and disappeared in a tangle of vines and bushes. By the time I had negotiated the 70 or so' to the bottom of the bank, the effects of the recent fever bout made themselves known. I did not find the bird, & by the time I had scrambled to the top again, I decided to call it quits for the day. Whit gave me a frog (1005) which he caught in a stream at 3800'.

Jan. 6, 1942.

Hunted reptiles in a.m. Shot a ♀ Sceloporus malaciticus from the top of a pile of oak logs. There were three very small Sceloporus on this woodpile, which appeared as though recently hatched. Took an Ameiva undulata from some weeds by the side of a road. Also a ♀ Xiphocolaptes promerops-rhynchus (1006) as it latched up the side of a large oak creeper-fashion. Scared a ♂ S. malaciticus from a fallen oak, and it disappeared under the trunk. Went back to same spot in p.m. and found lizard only a few feet from where I had seen it in a.m. Evidently these lizards are restricted to the immediate vicinity of their shelter tree or log. Obtained the specimen. Marshall gave me an Ameiva which he collected in this area. Took 2 Lepidocolaptes affinis (1007-8), both ♂'s. They were foraging creeper-fashion on an oak. I shot one, and the other flew to an oak

N slope Mt. Lacagnatigne, 4600', Dep't. Morgan, El Salvador
Jan. 6, 1942.

About 50' away, it started to spiral from about 2' above the ground. Walked over and shot it, at which time it had spiralled to a height of about 8'. All three woodhewers I collected today were taken with the .22 shot pistol. They are very ~~unsp~~ unwary and may be approached directly to just outside shooting range (about 15'). The last few feet may be transversed as follows: - The bird spirals up the tree. Hence, if the collector waits until the bird is behind the tree-trunk, he may walk directly to the desired shooting distance, taking the bird as it reappears around the other side of the tree. This method is quite successful. Both the Lepidocolaptes were heard to utter high-pitched, trilling notes. All other woodhewers I have seen were single birds, & made no noise. Went owl-hunting after sup- ~~per~~ with Sturton and Marshall, from about 6:30 - 11 p.m. As we were passing through a coffee grove about 5 minutes after we had left camp, heard an Otus trichopsis calling. Marshall led me to the bird, and lighted it with his lamp, then let me shoot it with his .22 Aut., as we were so close to it. The bird was about 4' from the ground in a coffee bush, and was shot from about 10' or 12'. The whole bird was

slope Mt. Lacagnatque, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 6, 1942.

lit by the flashlight, without eyeshine, as we were so close to it. When skinned, examined its stomach and found 1 caterpillar 2" long, and several legs, mouth-parts, & antennae of some large grasshopper. Heard numerous other Otus trichopsis and Licabala virgata (Central American Tassie Owl) but collected nothing else. Joe got 2 Otus, and Stirt nothing.

Jan. 7, 1942.

In early a.m. after breakfast shot a Vireo solitarius (1015) ~~found~~ foraging in a small tree in company with a hummingbird and a black-throated green warbler, about 40' from the house in which we are staying. Stirt and I then took a long walk up a narrow, vine covered, rocky ~~pool~~ stream, with a greasy silt bottom. The water is very dirty, as it runs over the coffee hulls higher up, and has the pungent odor of fermenting coffee. We attempted to catch frogs, which we ~~found~~ in the infrequent pools where the stream widened out. Frogs were mostly sitting on rocks by the edge of the pools, and ~~so~~ would dive in and disappear in the thick silt on the bottom of the pool. We caught only one, which dove in to the silt at our approach. However, Stirtou and I groped around the pool bottom, and every so often one or the other of us would touch the frog.

N slope Mt. Lacaguatque, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 7, 1942

Stuart finally caught it. It is a medium size Rana with white dorsolateral lines and a white line on the upper lip, suggestive of Rana sphenocephala. In the afternoon went reptile hunting in the oaks just north of camp. I saw a Sceloporus malachiticus about 60' up in an oak. About 6' away perched a smallish Buteo. At my approach the hawk moved to face me, whereupon the Sceloporus ran like a streak down the tree trunk about 10', and disappeared into an old woodpecker hole. The trunk was straight up and down, and the lizard ran straight down. Took a Guatemala Woodhewer (1017) with the .22 shot pistol as it spiralled up an oak tree. Returning, I surprised a medium-sized colubrid snake (1018) which led me quite a chase over logs and through the brush before I checked it with a load of dust-shot through the body. The snake was still quite active but slowed up enough for me to get my foot on it. It struck actively but not like a poisonous snake. The coral snake I caught struck repeatedly and forcefully at my boot without mouthing it, but this snake seized my pants leg in its mouth and chewed on it. Our native boy called it

Davis
1942

34

1 slope Mt. Lacaguatique, 4600', Dept. St. Morazan, El Salvador
Jan. 7, 1942.

"Sumbadora", the same as the 2 large dark gray colubrids we caught at Monte Cristo, but this snake has a dark median dorsal stripe, is olive green above, & yellow green below. I do not think that it is a young individual of the "Sumbadora".

Jan. 8, 1942.

Took a Guatemala Azure-crowned Hummingbird (1020) near the house, then spent the rest of the a. m. reptile hunting without results. Came back to find that Hildebrand had shot 3 Long-toed Quail, of which I skinned one (1019). Went out hunting for the rest of the p. m. but virtually all I saw was Black-throated Green Warblers, which are everywhere in the oaks & coffee. Shot a Turdus grayi (1021). My attention was attracted to it by several throaty "cherks", which sounded just like the note given by our robin when alarmed. The bird was about 25' up in an oak. Went night-hunting with Stirton. We went down to about 3400'. Virtually no owls calling. Stirton shot a fox. Lousy day.

Jan. 9, 1942

Went birdhunting in a. m. Took the trail south of camp which leads to the ridge.

Davis
1942

35

N slope Mt. Tacaguanique, 4600; Dept. Morazan, El Salvador
Jan. 9, 1942

about 5000' in altitude. Ran around of the
Coffee pickers who ruined whatever hun-
ting there was. The whole morning's hun-
ting yielded: - ♀ Tityra semifasciata (1022)
one of a pair about 40' up in a dead oak.
The birds were calling in that froglike
manner, and were being answered by
other birds in nearby oaks. Centurus
aurifrons (♀ 1023) picking on a dead limb
about 30' up in an oak. In company with
another bird, and both calling loudly.
♂ Falco sparverius (1024) which flew to
the top of a dead oak and perched there, some
50' above the ground. The bird was silent &
sat with head drawn down between shoul-
ders, giving it a hunched, fluffy appea-
rance. Stitt caught a frog at 3800' on the
north slope, and gave it to me. It is a
Hylid or Leptodactylid. Another N. G. day.

Jan. 10, 1942.

Went hunting with Marshall in a.m. Saw two
woodhewers feeding in an oak, and shot one. It was a
Guatemala Barred. Marshall went after the other, which
flew when I shot. He drove it back to an oak near
me, and I shot it also. It was a Guatemala Barred.
On skinning the birds proved to be a pair (10260♂; 1027♀).

N slope Mt. Tacaguate, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Jan. 10, 1942.

This makes 4 Genera of woodhewers I have collected here, as has Marshall. I think that every one that I have taken has been in the oaks. Shortly after, collected a Guatemala Woodhewer (1028⁵), also from an oak. This bird was backing down the tree in short litches when I shot it. Stinton brought me three amphibians which he picked up along the stream where he had his traps set. One of them looks like a small Eleutherodactylus (1031); it was taken from a broad-leaved plant (probably Heliconia sp.) by the stream's edge. Spent the rest of the day at the local market buying food.

Jan. 11, 1942.

Took a long hike after birds from about 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Went over several ridges to the west, and then down the north slope to some open grass and brushland at about 3300'. Saw a flock of sparrows in a pasture, but they flew into the brush before I had a chance to shoot. There were very few birds in this terrain, and since it was quite open and exposed, there was a strong breeze, which just about ruined hunting prospects. On the way down, I took a Chavez Jay (1032) from a coffee shade tree. It was with about 10 other jays. Also a Solitary Vireo (1033) from an oak, where it was actively foraging in

Davis
1942

37

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 11, 1942.

company with several Black-throated Green Warblers. Took a small Eupidonax (minimus?) from a low shrub in a clearing at the edge of a banana grove. Lower down, took a Phila-
delphia Vireo (1035) from an oak, where it too was foraging actively with Black-throated Green Warblers. Took a Boat-billed Flycatcher (1036) from a coffee shade tree. It was in company with about 3 or 4 other birds of the same species, all uttering a loud, harsh note, suggestive of some sort of jay. Near camp, on the way back, shot a Nicaragua Flycatcher (1037) from the top of a coffee shade tree. The bird was not calling. Spent the afternoon skinning. Went night-hunting with Marshall after supper, but we heard no owls at all. There was a great deal of wind all day, and after supper, and this had a very unfavorable effect on the bird-hunting. Someone, Hildebrand I believe, brought in two Ameiva (1038-9). Everyone seems to bring in these lizards, which are quite numerous & well-distributed. Saw a snake crossing the trail at about 3600' on the north slope. It moved too fast for me to even get a shot at it. I am pretty sure that it was a Tonophis lineatus, the same as we got lower down at Monte Cristo.

N slope Mt. Lacaguatigue, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
 Jan. 12, 1942.

Took a long walk in a.m. looking for new birds, particularly Tringillids. Went up to the saddle n. of camp, then along the ridge at the top of the north slope through the oaks. There were not many birds in evidence. Turned off the ridge and went down the south slope to about 3400'. The trail is rather steep and zig-zags through brush and grass. About the only birds heard were Troglodytes musculus. At about 3400' the trail leads out onto a grassy flat with interspersed patches of scrub. Saw luteolated warblers, but not much else. This flat is really the top of a small ridge, and the trail leads over the ridge, through oaks and scrub. Saw and shot an Aimophila as it foraged actively in the scrub, but could not find it. The trail then doubles back to the north, going down the side of the ridge into coffee land, and finally leading to a small stream between the ridge and the steep, grassy south slope, altitude here about 3000'. Took a Saltator atriiceps (1040) and a Vermivora (peregrina?) (1041) from coffee shade trees. The Saltator was one of a flock of 6 or 7, and was uttering a harsh, short chak-chak when I shot it. The Vermivora was foraging actively in company with Black-throated Green Warblers. Went east a ways until the south slope tailed off

N slope Mt. Lacaguatigue, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador
Jan. 12, 1942.

a bit, then took a trail over it. On the way, passed through someone else's finca, quite a bit smaller than Caldera's. Took a trail leading NW to the finca. Came to a Y and took the wrong fork; the trail ran out, and I was stranded in the middle of a coffee grove. Got completely lost and wandered through the coffee and the brush for about an hour before I got to a trail leading home. Skinned and rested p.m.
Jan. 13, 1942.

Set 40 traps (34 snags + 6 rats) ~~in~~ along a stream on the E slope at 3200'. Most of the sets were on rocks or on flat muddy places right by the stream. Some of the sets were made with part of the traps actually in the water. The rat traps were all set in the running water for Rheomys, in places where the stream channel was narrowed by rocks, so that the mice would be forced to swim over the treadle of the trap. However, the stream at this point does not seem particularly well suited to these mice, as it is too deep, too swift, and too open. The stream in which Stinton caught most of his was shallower and slower, and thickly overlaced with vines. I attempted to place my traps in places that looked mipero-
myens-like, although three were set along a stone wall, and a few others in the rocks ~~away~~

N. slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4600', Dept. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 13, 1942.

well away from the running water.

Jan. 14, 1942.

Picked up my trap line. Caught 8 Peromyscus, 3 large Oryzomys, 1 small Oryzomys, and 1 Heteromys. My first two traps had Peromyscus in them. They were set at the base of a stone wall. The Heteromys was taken in a trap set on a sloping rock, with the narrow end of the trap actually in the stream. The small Oryzomys (10428) was taken on a flat muddy place by the water's edge. When I picked it up some crustacean was ~~it~~ eating on the left ear, which was virtually gone. The large Oryzomys were all caught in sets on flat muddy places directly ^{at} the water's edge. Two Peromyscus were caught in Rheomys sets directly in the running water. The treadles were unbaited and underwater, and the mice were caught in the regular fashion, i. e. They had approached the trap from the side and had not run down the dry part of the trap onto the treadle. The other Peromyscus were caught in traps away from the stream - 1 at the base of a tree, the others in rocks. In the p. m. set 29 Snaps + 1 rat-trap. 14 Snaps were set in the brush along a small stream west of camp, + the rat trap in the stream for Rheomys. The other Snaps were set in the brush directly

Davis
1942

41

N slope Mt. Tacaguatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador.

Jan. 14, 1942.

at the upper edge of a cornfield.

Jan. 15, 1942.

Picked up traps. 2 Oryzomys (1048-9) both taken in traps set by the stream edge. 1 small Oryzomys (1051) taken in a similar set. This specimen, and no 1042, are of a different species, and belong to the subgenus Oligoryzomys. Sturton took the first specimen and says that it is a new mammal for Salvador. The Reithro (1050) was taken in the brush at the top of the cornfield. The two species of harvest mouse have been taken here. One is very red & rather large, and seems to inhabit the oaks. Sturton says that it is a new species for the country. The individual I caught today was very red, but rather small, & it is difficult to assign it to species. The Reithro (1054) was taken below the cornfield, in a trap at the water's edge. Inasmuch as these animals stick pretty well to dry cornfields and rocks, I imagine that this ~~small~~ individual had come down to the stream to drink. The black Peromyscus (1052) was taken at the stream's edge. The red Peromyscus was taken in the brush at the top of the cornfield. Sturton and Hildebrand have found that the two species are quite sharply separated, and may come together, but rarely overlap. Two other Peromyscus caught by the stream were black, and two others taken in the brush were red. Skinned P. M. Set out no traps today.

N slope Mt. Lacagnatique, 4600', Dep't. Morazan, El Salvador

Jan. 15, 1942.

After lunch a native boy brought in a medium size "sumbadora", of the same species as those taken at Monte Cristo. I compared it with the colubrid I had taken in the oaks up here, and the two are not the same. One of the natives who seemed a bit better informed than the average referred to this other snake (1018) as a "chifilina", which is evidently the native name for it. I asked the boy whether he had caught the "sumbadora" up or down the hill, and he replied "bastante abajo" (low enough) and pointed to the N slope, so I arbitrarily assigned a 4000' altitude to the specimen.

Jan. 16 - Jan. 19. Mt. Lacagnatique - San Miguel.

Jan. 19-21 in San Miguel.

Jan. 21 - Arrived Olomega, La Unión Dep't.

Lake Olomega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Jan. 22, 1942

Took a boat from the town of Olomega west across the lake to the Hacienda "Potrero Santo", owned by Lázaro Lacio. Took us about 2 hours by native dugout. The main house, where we are staying, is about 400 yds south of the lake. Directly south of the house is a range of rather steep, scrub and tree covered hills, the Colinas de Jucuaran. While waiting for our equipment to arrive, Sturton, Hildebrand, and I took a walk west of camp. The trail led for about a mile through open grassland, with scattered clumps of scrubby

Lake Olomega, 200'; Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Jan. 22, 1942.

trees. On the lake side the grassland leads down to extensive water hyacinth beds at the shore; to the south it gradually becomes more scrubby and tree grown until it reaches the Colinas. The small brown-headed lizard of the same species as that taken at Monte Cristo, is very abundant along this trail and in the grass on both sides of it. Three were taken (1058, 9, 60). An Anolis (1061) was taken by Hildebrand earlier in the day from a tree near the lake shore.

This trail through the grassland turns north about a mile from camp, running along the base of a low-lying, rock and tree-covered, range of hills to the west, with the lake to the east.

The path leads through open forest, which thins out on the lake side, running into grassland. Farther on to the north, the hills run westerly, and the trail leads into a flat at the west end of the lake. This flat has a dense growth of large vine-covered trees, with heavy underbrush. Huiscoyal palms are numerous beneath these trees. In the evening, Sturton caught an aneuran (1062) on a rock in the stream which flows past the ranch house. I took a short walk after supper, and shot an opossum from a small tree east of camp, and a Nyctibius grisescens (1063) from a small bush in the grass. Gave the opossum to Hildebrand. Heard many Baranques.

Lake Ormeza, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Jan. 23, 1942

Spent most of this day helping to fix up camp. Gealey caught a Bufo from the water hyacinth at the lake shore (1065), and a native boy brought in a red-legged tortoise of the same species as 929 (Monte Cristo). Went night-hunting. Shot a Nyctidromus (1067) on the trail as it ran through the grassland west of camp. I shined numerous goatsuckers, all of them ~~in~~ along the trail or in the grass to the side of it. Left the path and went toward the lake. Ran into a bed of water hyacinth in which numerous frogs were croaking. Took one on dry land at the edge of the hyacinth (1066).

Jan. 24, 1942.

Walked over to the flat in a.m. Noticed several flocks of Amphispiza ruficauda in the grass by the side of the trail. Shot one (1068) from a clump of grass. Took a Ctenosaura (1069) from a patch of agave, and another (1070) from about 8' up in a tree. Caught a brown-headed lizard in the grass by the side of the trail (1071). Shot two Sceloporus from rocks. In p.m. walked down by the lake. Took two Sceloporus, 1 from a rock, another from a log. Saw a large lizard crawling about in the Mimosa scrub growing in about 4" of water at the lake edge. Shot it and it proved to be a caecilian, probably Basiliscus vittatus. I think it is the same species as that around Monte Cristo, but much larger, with greater development of the

Lake Omega, 200', Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador
Jan. 24, 1942.

Triangular head crest, which is very prominent. The natives here call it "Cherangreca" and claim that it is very poisonous. Caught a Bufo (1077) in the water at the lake's edge. Shot a Chloroceryle aenea (1080) from a small tree at the water's edge. The bird was very unsuspicious and allowed of close approach. On the way back took 2 ♂ Dromococcyx phasianellus within 20 yds of each other. The first was poking around the underbrush, the second perched on a fallen log. Both were ridiculously unsuspicious and it was easy to shoot them with my .22 shot pistol.

Jan. 25, 1942.

Spent most of the day washing, etc. In the p.m. shot a Saucerottia devillei (1081) as it bathed in the stream flowing past camp. The bird dove repeatedly into the stream, ~~and then~~ from about 10', and then perched on a shrub too dry. When I shot it, the underparts were still wet. Took an Anthracoceros constantii (1082) about 100 yds. from camp. The bird was sitting quietly in a small tree about 10' above the ground. A native brought in a turtle, of the same species as 946, taken at Monte Cristo.

Jan. 26, 1942.

Gealey and I hiked up to the highest point in the hills south of camp, the Colinas de Jucuaran. The going was inconceivably hard, through exceedingly

Lake Olomega, 200', Dept. St. San Miguel, El Salvador

Jan. 26, 1942

Dense brush interlaced with vines. At times the slope was very steep. We left camp at 8 a.m. and reached the summit, 2500', at 1:45 p.m.

From this point an excellent view was obtained of the lake, the ocean, and the surrounding country. Left the summit, and returned to camp about 5 p.m. The country from about 300' to 1200' seemed like excellent hunting country, but above 1200' very little animal life was seen. Marshall caught an Anolis (1014) from a log by the stream; it had a fine orange throat fan. Saw an Ameiva undulata at about 1000' on the way up, and a slim mustard colored snake about 4' long (looked like Oxybelis) at about 1400' on the way down. These were the only reptiles noted.

Jan. 27, 1942.

Walked along the lake shore east of camp. Took 2 Ameiva, and 2 Basilisks from the Minosa in the water along the shore (1087-1088). There seems to be some age variation in this lizard: #1076 is fully adult and shows an even pea-green dorsal coloration with no black cross-bars. One of those taken today showed 3 black crossbars anteriorly on a pea-green dorsum. The second is subadult with small crest;

Takeblonega, 200', Dep't, San Miguel, El Salvador
Jan. 27, 1942.

and shows black crossbaring on dark brown the length of the dorsum. Took a ♂ Sclerophis from a rock, & Marshall gave me a young ♀. He also gave me a young Ctenosaura, which shows yellow brown ground color with black spotting, and no indication of the usual transverse striping. Took an Anolis (1093) with a dark blue spot on its orange throat fan. Shot a ♂ Chloroceryle aenea (1094) from a small tree at the water's edge, and a Sciuus noveboracensis (1095) as it foraged through the brush by the water. The Chloroceryle shows more extensive orange on the underparts than 1080. Took a ♀ Platysaris aglaiae (1096) from a Trinitaria tree along the trail. Went night-hunting. Took a Bufo just outside camp. Took two more in the water at the lake's edge. One was ⁽¹¹⁰³⁾ very large, and after being placed in my hunting coat pocket, gave voice twice. The call was a very loud till. This noise, heard frequently at night, had been previously ascribed to some water bird, either a jacana or a rail. It carries about a quarter of a mile, & can easily be heard in camp. These sounds are very numerous, & can be heard all over the waterfront. On my way back heard a rustling in the leaves, and shined a flicker (Colaptes auratus)

Lake Comapa, Zoo, Dept. St. San Miguel, El Salvador

Jan. 27, 1942

(1106) which I collected.

Jan. 28, 1942

Went walking in a.m. Hiked to jungle flats at west end of lake and out to mouth of the Rio San Miguel looking for crocodiles. On the way I flushed a covey of bobwhite (Colinus leucogorgon) from the dry grass by the trail. One bird lit a few feet ahead in the grass, and I shot it with the .22 pistol (1098). Noticed numerous Ant Tanagers on the way (Talia salicini). They were all solitary birds, and stuck to the brush, concealing themselves very well. They uttered a single harsh note quite frequently. I took one (1099) as it sat in a shrub near the river bank. Walked down the river bank, and ran into a group of about 20 Boat-billed herons (Cochlearius cochlearius). They have a very peculiar cry that cannot be reproduced on paper. At first glance they resemble night-herons. They remained well up in the trees overhanging the river, except for one which lit in a tree about 15' over my head. I collected it (1100) with the .22 pistol. On the way back collected an Anolis (1101) from a sapling in the jungle, and a Cnemidophorus (1102) from the grass by the trail near camp. Went night-hunting down the trail running east to the lake front. Caught a king-neck snake (1108) as it crawled

Lake Omega, 200', Dept. St. San Miguel, El Salvador
Jan. 28, 1942

over the dead leaves in the middle of the trail. Also a gecko (1107), found in the same type of place. Both these reptiles were located by ear, although the snake did not make much noise. This ringneck is of a different species than the one at Int. Lacagnatique, as shown by measurements of ~~to~~ snout to vent, + tail (187 + 16 for Lacagnatique specimen; 216 + 115 for this one).

Jan. 29, 1942.

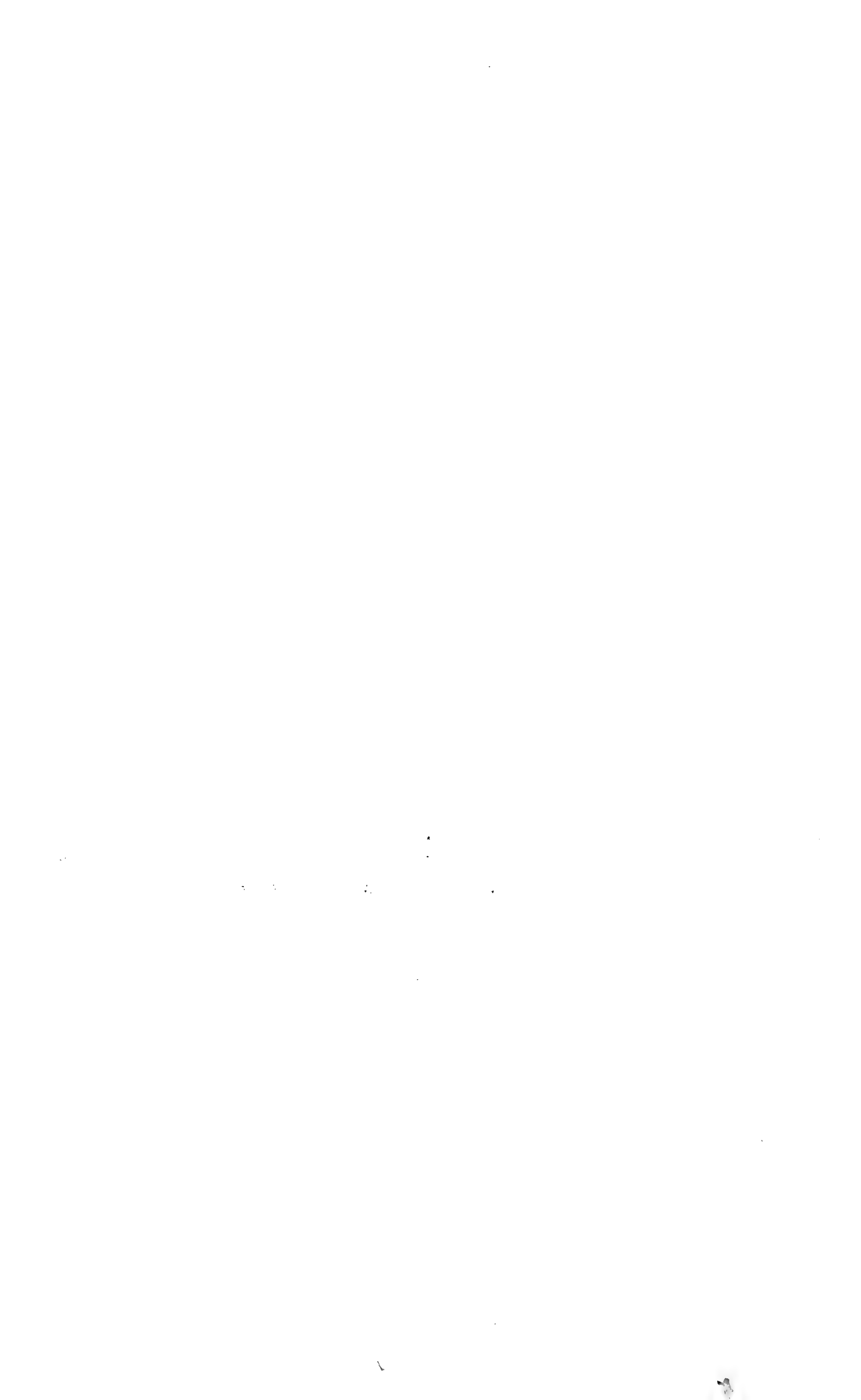
Went with Sturton as he visited his traps in a.m. The traps were set in the grassland northwest of camp about 1/2 mi. near the lake shore. Took a pair of Scelophorus, ♂ + ♀, from the trunk of a tree surrounded by grass. A third was brought in later by our native boy. Shot a basilisk from the grass near the tree where I took the Scelophorus. This is the first one that I have seen here that was not near water. Took an Oxybelis (fulgidus?) by the side of the trail about a mile W of camp. When I saw it its head was resting on the upper of a barbed wire fence, and its body was draped over a branch of a tree which ~~was~~ abutted against the fence. Specimen made no effort to escape and seemed very sluggish. Color brilliant green above,

Lake Omega, 200', Dep. St. San Miguel, El Salvador
Jan. 29, 1942.

Native name of this Oryzias is "vepinquilla"
yellow green below, with a yellow dorsal-lateral stripes and yellow stripe on upper lip. Returned to camp. A native came in and wanted to know if I would like to buy a crocodile. I went to look at it. It was tethered under a tree near a small fishing settlement about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. e. of camp. I bought it for 3 colones (9.20). It was caught in the lake near the village. Told the native to catch me another. Spent the p. m. skinning the crocodile (11155). Went night-hunting after supper. Took another ringneck snake by sound, in the leaves at the side of the trail (1117). Both the geckos and ringnecks seem to be restricted to those portions of the trail which run under the trees and are consequently leaf-littered. I have not seen them in grass, weeds, or scrub. Took a narrow-mouthed toad (1116) near the stream at camp. Shot an opossum in a tree $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w of camp. Gave it to Hildebrand.

Jan. 30, 1942.

Went about 50 yds. from camp and shot a Sauroptia devilli (1121) from a tree near the stream. Also a Hylocharis eliciae (1122) from the same tree. Came back to camp and skinned



Davis
1942

51

Lake Olomega, 200; Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Jan. 30, 1942.

Showed me a collared Aracari (Pteroglossus
torquatus) (1123) about 30' up in a tree
in front of the hacienda. I shot it. Spent
the rest of the a.m. fleshing the crocodile
skin and roughing out the skeleton. Stir-
ton brought me an Anolis, and the na-
tive boy caught a brown-headed lizard.
Skinned birds in p.m. Hunted along
the trail running east of camp after sup-
per, but saw nothing. Heard several
owls. After lunch, a native came in with
the other crocodile I requested yesterday.
The one I skinned yesterday (1115) had a blue-winged
teal in its stomach; numerous body feathers, the
articulated wings & feet, & the skull.

Jan. 31, 1942.

Hunted in a.m. Took a Sharp-shinned
in the grassland $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w of camp, a Painted
Bunting in the Mimosa scrub $1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. w of
camp (1127); a Guatemalan Emerald (1125) from
about 15' up in a tree in the open woods west &
north of camp; and a Black-headed Trogon (1126)
from 20' up in a tree near the Emerald locality.
On the way back took a Crinifrons (1130) as
it crawled through a cornfield, and an Anolis (1131)
from a fence-post at edge of same. Prepared the

Davis
1942

52

Lake Moronega, Zoo, Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador
Jan. 31, 1942

Skin and skull of the crocodile (1129) that was brought in yesterday. The stomach contained 1 small white flat fish, and the scales and jaws of some other small fish. This specimen is a ♀ and shows longer tail in relation to body length than the ♂. Snout to vent, + tail measurements are: - ♂ 1115-879+752; ♀ 1129-794+714. Have not noticed any difference in color or scalation between the two. When following the trail leading W of Camp one runs into 4⁵ habitats: - grassland (Sharpe and Richardson seedeaters, Blueblack Grassquits, Indigo Buntings, Colinus leucogaster, Hooded Cactus Wren, Aimophila ruficauda); Trimosa scrub (Striped Ground Cuckoo, Herby + Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Hooded Cactus Wren, Couch Kingbird, Myiarchus tuberculifer, Least Flycatcher, Wetmore's Ant Tanager); open forest with rock, leaf, + shrub undercover (Herby + Grand Flycatcher, Squirrel Cuckoo, Wetmore's Ant Tanager, Blackheaded Trogon, Guatemalan Emerald, Letteville Hummer); dense, well shaded forest, tall trees with leaf and shrub undercover (Wetmore Ant Tanager, Barred + Streaked-headed Woodhewers, Lesser Parakeet, Squirrel Cuckoo); and riparian along the Rio San Miguel (Mexican Black Hawk, Muscovy Duck, Boat-billed and Little

Lake Amega, 200', Dept. St. San Miguel, El Salvador

Jan. 31, 1942

Blue Herons, American + Snowy Egrets, Mexican Cormorant, + Green Kingfisher). The grassland and river bank habitats are most distinct as regards their airfauna, and the other three habitats are frequented by pretty much the same species. Whenever there is any tree growth in the grassland, species ordinarily found in brush or forest terrain frequently occur.

Feb. 1, 1942.

Hunted in a.m. Sporophila moreletii (1132) from a bunch of grass west of camp, Spinell Lucks and Empidonax sp. (1134+1138) from trees in open forest growth, Turdus grayi (1133) and Ant Tanager (1135) from dense brush in the heavy forest near the Rio San Miguel, and 2 ~~Guatemala~~ Barred Woodhewers (1136+1137) from a tree, also near the Rio. This Woodhewer seems to enjoy a wide distribution as we took the same species on Mt. Lacagnague. Evidently they require only heavy tree growth, irregardless of what zone it is in. Both these birds were foraging on trees close together; when one was shot the other flew only a short distance away & was easily collected by Galay as I was plugging the throat of the first specimen. Tried to get a ^{medium size} Small iguana in a tree ^{on} near the riverbank. Only had the .22 pistol with me, but filled the lizard full of

Lake Cometa, 200', Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 1, 1942

#12 shot at very close range. Seemed to have paralyzed its hind legs, but when shaken out of the tree, the lizard showed plenty of speed in crawling into the water, whence it escaped. The behavior pattern of these animals is strange. Most of the iguanas encountered today were very wary, either running into the timosa scrub along the river bank, or climbing trees. When I went under a tree where iguanas were perched, they frequently dove into the water from a height of 15 or 20 feet. Yet this individual sat quite still and let me shoot it 10 or 12 times without trying to escape. It moved only when pursued up the tree and out along the branch by Gealey, and then ran swiftly down vines leading from the branch to the river bank. It was bleeding profusely, & was well hit. Stinton brought in 2 of the very common brown-headed lizards (1140-1). They are the commonest lizard here, and are found everywhere, but less frequently in the dense forest.

Feb. 2, 1942

In a.m. went along the creek, S of camp. Several of the trees along the creek have inflorescences on them and seem to attract numerous hummers, although they do not seem to feed much on the flowers.

Davis
1942

55

Lake El Estero, 200', Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 2, 1942.

95% of the hummers are Leveller's. They are very pugnacious and spend much time chasing one another from one branch to another. Their high-pitched squeaks are very characteristic. Shot one (1142) from a branch about 20' from the ground. Shot a green Paroquet (1144) from a nearby tree. It was one of a pair. Large flocks of these birds are seen every day. Walked down the trail east of camp. Shot a Green Kingfisher (1145) as it perched on a rock at the water's edge. This is a common species along both the lake front and the Rio San Miguel. Took a Caschik (1146) from the Mimosa scrub near the water, & skeletonized it. On the way back, took a Blackheaded Trogon (1143) from a tree near camp. These Trogons are seen nearly every day. They ~~are~~ seem to be solitary, and have not yet heard one calling.

Feb. 3, 1942

Went NW of camp to the Rio San Miguel. On the way over, took a Tesson Paroquet (1147) from a tall tree in the dense forest near the river bank. It was one of a pair. Their harsh call notes resembled those of the Petz Paroquet, which is far commoner here than the Tesson. Shot a medium-sized Iguana (1150) from a tree overhanging the river.

Davis
1942

56

Lake Omega, 200'; Off St. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 3, 1942

bank, which was very narrow at this point. Since I had no one to catch him when I shook him from the tree, I knew that if he were not dead when he hit the ground, he would escape into the water. Shot him with a full load of 8's and 3 rounds of .38-12's before his tail stopped twitching. Shook him from the tree, & he hit the ground & rolled into about 6" deep water, whence I retrieved him. During the night a dog made off with his skin which I had left to dry on a table, so have nothing but the skull. On the way back shot a Guatemala Broad-winged Hawk (1149) from a tree. This is the commonest hawk here, and very unsuspicious. Took a Streaked-headed Woodhewer (1148) as it worked up the side of a tree in the dense forest. Shot a small hawk about 15' up in a tree in the grassland a few hundred yards W of camp, but the bird would not come down. After lunch went back with Joe Marshall and Pete Geer and we finally knocked the bird out of the tree with rocks. It was a Sharp-shinned Hawk (Accipiter striatus velox), but the hour or two it had been exposed to the sun finished it as a specimen. Marshall caught a snake-Crotophaga lineatus - (1151) which he gave to me. It was

Davis
1942

57

Lake Omega, 200'; Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 3, 1942.

crawling in the grass by the side of the road. Gealey brought in an Anolis (1152) which he caught near the stream. Shot a Baird Quatcatcher (1153) from about 8' up in a tree in the grassland. It was with another bird of the same species, and both were foraging actively. In the evening, caught a Gekko-Coleonyx mitratus - (1154) in the leaves by the side of the trail E of camp. Also a Sceloporus (1155) from the same type of place. This lizard was quite active, so there must be some nocturnal activity in this species.

Feb. 4, 1942.

In a.m. took an Elia's Golden-tail (Hummer) (1157) from the same tree described in my notes of Feb. 2. Hildebrand gave me a Hooded Tachy Wren (1158) which he caught in a rat trap he had set in a tree for Tyctomys. Walked along the lake shore to a small fishing village about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E of camp. A native boy paddled me across to the shore of a large island a hundred yards north of the village. Took two Jacanas (1161-2) in the hyacinth at the water's edge. Also a Least Grebe (1159) in open water about 20 yds. from the island. Both Jacanas and grebes are quite common the for-



Davis
1942

58

Lake Amega, 200', Dept. S. Santiquel, El Salvador
Feb. 4, 1942

men along the lake shore, and the latter all over the lake. Jacanas are quite gregarious, and I have seen as many as 4 feeding in the same patch of hyacinth. The grebes are found alone, in pairs, or threes. Jacanas have a sharp, twittering alarm note given as they take wing. Shot a blue-winged teal (1163) about 250 yds. off shore. It was a solitary bird. After the boy had paddled me to shore, I noticed three grebes foraging about 10 yds. off shore. Took one (1160). The other two showed no alarm at the shot and did not even dive, but kept on paddling along the edge of the timosa scrub. On the way back to camp took a Cinnamon Hummingbird as it perched in a tree. The native boy brought in an Anolis (1164) and Stilton brought in a Sumbadora (1165), the same grey colubrid that was taken at Monte Triste and Int. Caragatigue. This snake was very active, and bit me twice when I put the chloroform into the killing jar.

Feb. 5, 1942.

Spent the day around camp taking it easy. Native boy brought in several Anolis. Took a walk along the trail E of camp, and caught a

Lake Omega, 200; Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 5, 1942

Brown skink (1172) as it crawled over the fallen leaves by the side of the trail. This appears to be the same species as that taken at Montecristo, but the brown is more golden and not as dark.

Feb. 6, 1942.

John Tucker and I went over to Omega in a dugout. On the way, stopped off at two islands near the town. One of these islands was once the site of the summer home of Sr. Max Haldreger, where Stirtou, Van Rossum, Alden, and Joyce Miller made their camp when they collected here in 1926. Nothing remains of the house but the rock foundations. The other island lies but 100 yds to the NE. Both of the islands are wooded, with dense stands of bamboo at the water's edge. The vegetation is well chalked up with heron coronant droppings. No reptiles but Iguanas were seen. On the way over I shot an Anhinga (1173) from a tree at the water's edge on ^{the} large island opposite the fishing village E of camp. This was my collecting for the day, but noticed hundreds of Snowy + American Egrets, with the former commoner by about 2 to 1. Almost every patch of floating hyacinth, however small, has an

Lake Obonaga, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 6, 1942

Egret or two on it. Also many Little Blue and Louisiana Herons. On Haldmeyer's island noted 5 or 6 Boat-billed, + 1 adult Black-crowned Night Heron. Near Obonaga, saw about 20 Lesser Scaup. Also 20 or 30 Coot. Out in the middle of the lake saw 100's of Blue-winged Teal + 1000's of Black-bellied Tree Ducks. Mexican Cormorants are abundant, both in trees along the shore, + on the lake, + Aukingas are fairly common in the trees on shore. Jacanas are very common along the shore, and Least Grebes everywhere out on the lake.

Feb. 7, 1942.

Went hunting W. of Camp in a.m. Yellow Warbler (1176) in tree out in grassland; Orchard Oriole (1180) in tree with several others about 1 mi. W. of Camp, Crested Flycatcher (1179) in Humosa scrub; in the open forest Saltator grandis (1177), Tody Flycatcher (1178), Blue-browed Motmot (1182), and Black-headed Trogon (1184). Shot a Agelaius erythrorhynchos (1182) as it worked through some thick brush at the edge of a cornfield. It behaved much as a Wren-tit. In the dense jungle shot a Streaked-headed Woodhewer (1186) as it spiralled up the trunk of a large tree. Hunted for reptiles

Lake Omega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 7, 1942

after dark. Gealey, who was with me, caught a gecko (1188) in some dead leaves. It is not Coleonyx mitratus, but smaller, darker, lacking the contrasting white and dark brown pattern, and has prominent pads at the ends of the digits, whereas C. mitratus has tapering digits. Collected a Bufo valliceps (1187) in some leaves by the side of the trail. Sturton went night hunting, and caught a ring-necked snake (1186) for me. Although it was caught in the grassland of camp, it was in some dead leaves under a couple of trees. Although the habitat does not correspond exactly to the rock and leaf-littered forest floor in which the others have been taken, the presence of dead leaves seems to indicate a preference for this type of cover on the part of this snake.

Feb. 8, 1942.

Hunted west of camp in a.m. Shot a Richardson seed-eater (1190) in the grassland near camp. In the Imunosa thickets about 1 1/2 mi. W of camp collected a Yellow Warbler (1191) and a Myiarchus tyrannus (1189). In the open woodland N of the Imunosa scrub took a Blue Tanager (1193) as it fed on green berries on a low shrub. Took a Mexican Ground Dove (1192) ~~at~~ from a dense thicket near a slough leading to the Rio San

Lake Cometa, 200' Sep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 8, 1942

Miguel. These ground doves are not nearly so common as the resident Ruddy Ground Doves. This bird was a ♀ in laying condition, and was accompanied by another bird, presumably the ♂, when collected. I had hoped to find Oven-birds (Synallaxis erythrothorax) in the thickets along the river and adjacent sloughs, but evidently these birds need brush undercover in wooded terrain, as I saw none. There are very few trees near these brush thickets.

Feb. 9, 1942.

Gealey and I hunted up a canyon about 1/4 mile W of camp. This is a north-south canyon, well wooded. The stream bed on the canyon floor is very rocky. Saw 5 or 6 Tan-tail Warblers foraging over the rocks accompanied by a flock of Ant Tanagers. Shot one of the warblers, and when I retrieved it found that I had dropped it in the midst of a huge army of ants (1196). Took a large Ameiva (1197) by the rail's edge. Saw a large Tinamon (1194), which behaved in characteristic fashion, choosing to escape by running rather than flying. After running a short distance it stopped and commenced to forage. Gealey shot it with Sturton's 12 gauge, and I pickled it. Gealey went hunting in the p.m. and brought me a brown snake with dark brown

Lake Olomega Zoo, Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 9, 1942.

blotches on the dorsum, and a variegated head. The blotches, which were rather faint posteriorly, were greatly intensified on contact with the form skin. Went hunting in p.m. Found a trail which led to a small water hyacinth bog in the dense forest W of camp. Took a Tiger Heron (1200) from a dead tree in the middle of the bog. Shot a Spotted-breasted Wren (1199) from a dense tangle of vines and shrubs on the bank of the Rio San Miguel, and a Bang's Naggie-jay (1202) from a tree in the open forest between the dense jungle and the Mimosa scrub. It was with 3 or 4 other birds, all screaming vociferously. At dusk, on my way back to camp, just where the open forest and Mimosa scrub, heard a high pitched, nasal "ank" from a tree, and saw a bird perched about 40' up in this tree, hunched up and turning its head from side to side. It resembled an owl in the half-light, but when collected proved to be a Black-collared Hawk (1201). Marshall collected his in nearly the same place while owl hunting at night. This spot is about 1/4 mile from the lake. In the daytime these hawks stick to the lake's edge and feed primarily on fish and lizards.

Lake Olonega, 200', Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador

Feb. 10, 1942

Hunted in a.m. In the Mimosa scrub w of camp shot a Rose-throated Becard (1206). In the open woods collected a Magnolia Warbler (1209), which is a very common wintering species here. They are usually seen in mixed flocks of other birds, such as redstarts, yellow warblers, etc. Shot a ♀ Elegant Trogon (1208) in some underbrush. The mate was not seen. Took a ♀ Painted Bunting.⁽¹²¹⁰⁾

This is another very common winter visitant. Seems to stay mostly in Mimosa scrub and in brush undercover in open woods. They are nervous, active, foragers. In the dense forest took a Spotted-breasted Wren (1205) as it foraged silently in a clump of dense vine covered shrubs; and a Westmore's Ant Tanager (1207), one of a group of 4 or 5 working in the underbrush. These Tanagers are readily identified by their harsh, churring call-note. Gealey returned from a night hunt and gave me the largest specimen of Coleonyx mitratus (1212) taken yet. Although all other geckos had been taken in the leaves along the wooded trail running E of camp, this was taken on the trail running through the open grassland w of camp. However, at the particular spot where this specimen was taken, the trail is bordered on either side by a sparse tree growth, and the lizard was found in

Lake Olonega, 200', dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 10, 1942

Dead leaves at the base of one of these trees. This preference for dead leaves as a habitat seems to be the limiting factor in the distribution of geckos around here.

Feb. 11, 1942

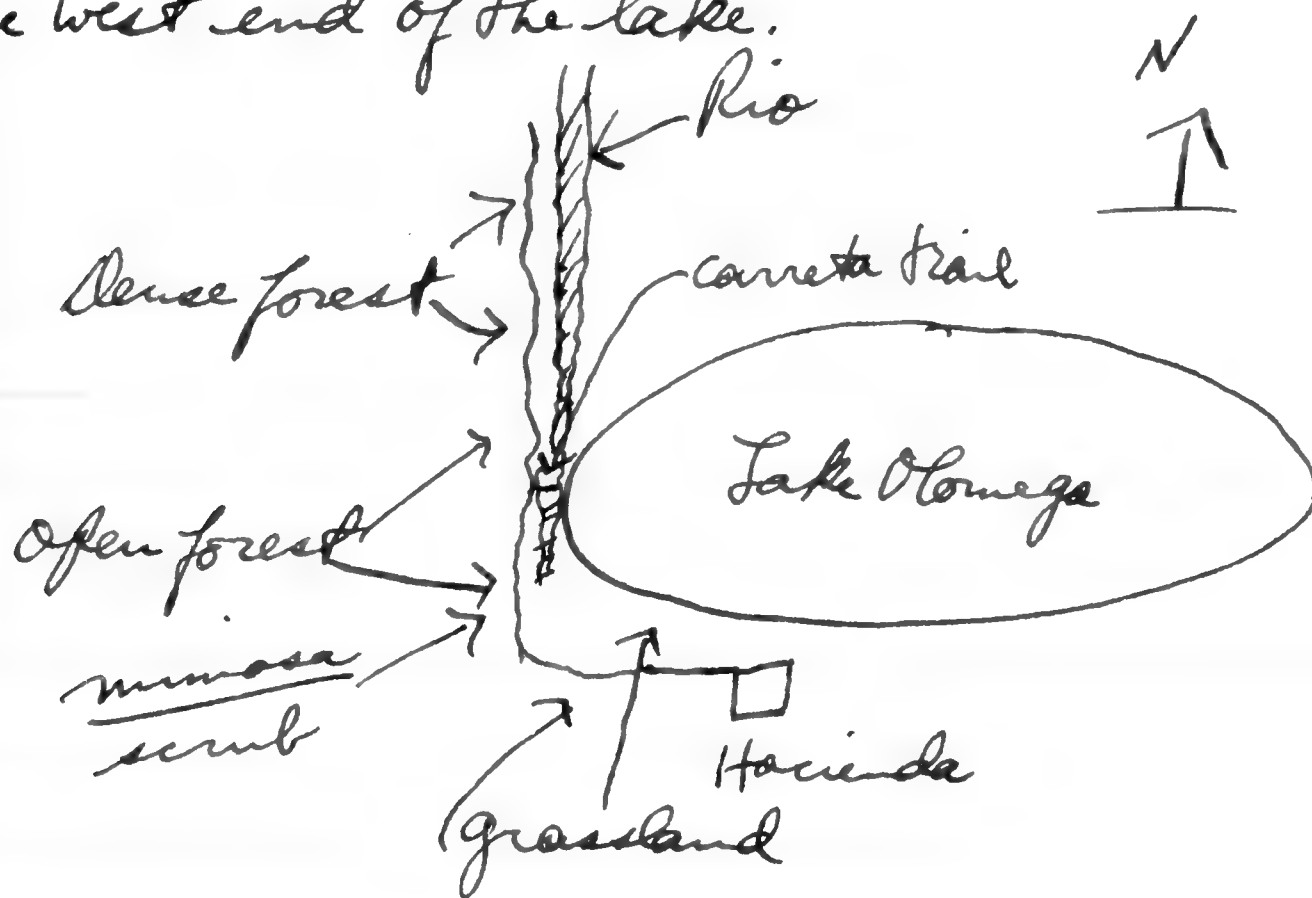
Went hunting with Marshall in a.m. Took a Ferruginous Pygmy Owl (1216) from a tree near the edge of the trail in the grassland W of camp. It was a single bird, perched about 20' up in the tree, and fully alert. This specimen is unusually red, and is the first Pygmy Owl we have taken on this trip. In the Mimosa scrub W of camp took a Blacid Flycatcher (1217). It was a single bird, perched on a lower limb of a Mimosa shrub, about 4' off the ground. It made no noise, and I thought it an Empidonax when I shot it, the short bill and golden crown patch not being noticeable when the bird was at shooting distance. Also took a Mijarchus tuberculifer (1218) and two Empidonax flycatchers in the Mimosa. The Mijarchus has a very distinctive low, plaintive whistle which is a characteristic sound in scrub and open forest around here. They are very common. We followed a carreta trail leading E from the trail which passes through the open wood. This latter trail runs N and S, so that the carreta trail runs toward

Divis
1942

66

Lake Olomega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 11, 1942.

the west end of the lake.



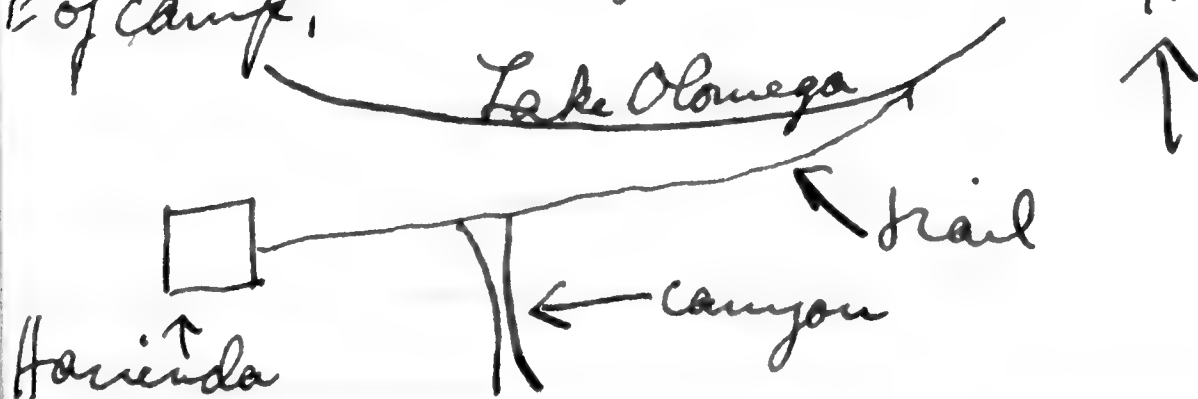
This trail leads through a tongue of the open forest that extends toward the lake shore. Elsewhere, on between the N-S trail and the lake, the terrain is cleared land or Mimosa scrub, until the trail runs into the dense forest, which lies on both sides of it. This tongue of woodland parallels a slough of the San Miguel. In some places the brush has been almost completely grazed out, so that the area presents a park-like appearance, with the ground beneath the trees stripped of undercover. I shot an Amphispiza (flaviventris?) from one of the trees in this area. Farther on, the woodland thins out, and the banks of the slough are lined with dense brush. In this brush overbirds are quite

Lake Olonega, Zoo, Dept. St. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 11, 1942.

common, and can be heard calling. The call is a nasal wet-wet-WIT-soo. Saw a small bird foraging actively in a vine tangle beneath some trees & collected it. Turned out to be a Long-billed Ant-Wren (1222). Farther on shot an Ant-Srike (1223) as it foraged in the dense brush along the slough. It was with a pair of ovenbirds. The ovenbirds seem to be paired all through here. Marshall shot a Basileus (1215) in some brush well away from the slough. This is one of the few individuals of this species that we have taken away from water. On the way back home collected a ♂ Richardson Seedeater (1224) in the grassland. Went night-hunting. Heard several doves fly out of a tree, and when I put my jack light on the branch, found one white-fronted Dove (1228) which had not taken wing, although it was fully alert. I shot it with the .22 shot-pistol, and skeletonized it.

Feb. 12, 1942.

Hunted up a canyon a few hundred yards E. of camp.



Davis
1942

68

Lake Onega, Zoo, Dept. Antiquel, El Salvador
Feb. 12, 1942

Took a large Ameiva (1229) in some leaves at the trail's edge, just before I turned off to go up the canyon. Took two Fan-tailed Warblers (1233 & 1234). The first was a single bird, feeding in the brush at the trail's edge. The second was with 5 or 6 Ant Tanagers and a pair of Ant-shrikes, foraging over the rocks in the stream-bed at the canyon bottom. When I shot, the birds flew into the brush. I retrieved the specimen, and found that I had dropped it in the midst of a large ant army which was proceeding up-canyon. This was the same situation in which I took a Fan-tail (1196) on Feb. 9. See notes for that date. After I had retrieved the bird, the other Fan-tails and the pair of ant-shrikes returned & started to forage, but the ant Tanagers did not return. I took the ♀ Ant-shrike (1235) whereupon the Fan-tails again flew into the brush, only to reappear and start feeding several minutes later. The ant Tanagers, ant-shrikes, and Fan-tails, from what I have seen, feed on ants much of the time. Fan-tails look like redstarts when they forage. They are very nervous and active, and twitch the tail constantly, although they do not actually fan it very often.

Davis
1942

69

Lake Omega, 200', Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 12, 1942.

A short time later saw a single fan-tail foraging in the rocks up canyon from where I had shot the second one. I decided to take it, and as I moved toward it, a small yellow-brown bird flew into a bush between me and the warbler. I shot this brown bird, and retrieved a royal flycatcher (1232). The bird was facing me, and I could not see the crest. Although this bird is very long-necked for a flycatcher, this is not visible in a perching bird. Took a long-tailed manakin (1236) from a branch of a tree. It was about 10' off the ground. Where the forest thinned out a little, at the head of the canyon, I took a beardless flycatcher (1238) from about 5' up in a shrub. This bird was calling, the note being a sharp, clear tree-WIT, and was accompanied by a second individual. On the way back, I turned and walked down the trail to the lake shore. About 100 yds from the trail's end, I saw an immature Iguana, bright green in color, running toward me, down the trail. It was at least 40 yds from the lake shore in a straight line. I have never seen an Iguana this far from water. Shot it (1230) when it paused at my approach. See species account.

Davis
1942

70

Lake Olomega, Zoo, Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 12, 1942

When I returned home, Hildebrand gave me a Green Kingfisher (1231) which he had shot at the lake shore, and Tucker brought in a Bufo (1239) which he had collected on the Hyacinth-grown mudflats near the town of Olomega. I believe it is a young individual of the large toads which call so loudly at the lake shore at night (B. marinus?).

Feb. 13, 1942.

Hunted N+W of camp in the open woods. Took a Lichtenstein Oriole, Green Woodpecker, + Streaked-headed Woodhewer. The green woodpecker is not nearly as common here as on Tut. Tacaguatique, but they are seen occasionally. Took a beardless Flycatcher from some scrub bordering a cleared field. This bird was one of a pair in the same bush. The sharp two-part call-note + tiny size identify this bird immediately. Where the open woodland meets the dense jungle forest I shot a summer Tanager as it was tearing apart a large caterpillar, also two flycatchers (yellow-bellied?) In the p.m. collected an ovenbird (Scirurus) from the dark, well-shaded underbrush bordering the trail leading east of camp. The bird was walking about on the ground, foraging in typical Ovenbird fashion.

Feb. 14, 1942

Spent most of today in camp. In the a.m. took a Delattre

Lake Omega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 14, 1942

Warbler near the lake shore east of camp as it foraged through the Mimosa scrub. This bird is widely distributed here, being found from the lake shore well back into the hills south of the lake. It seems to prefer a scrubby habitat. Its very active foraging reminds one of a Yellowthroat. Also took 2 Anolis from the sapling undergrowth just east of camp.

Feb. 15, 1942.

Hunted in jungle forest N + W of camp. Collected a large snake (Spilotes - 1255). See species account for this snake, and another brought in by a native. Took a Spade-billed Flycatcher (1254) from the dense leafy undercover beneath the tall trees of the jungle. It is cool and rather moist here. This bird ^{was} ~~is~~ one of a pair. My attention was first attracted to them by the call note, which sounds like the "fer-dit" of the western Tanager, with an extra "dit" syllable. - - -, although the whole note is not nearly so loud. I pursued these birds through the underbrush for about 75 yds. before I got a shot. They made short flights, and always perched low down in the shrubs. When perched motionless they resembled a small Empidonax. The call note was given several times at every such perching. The brush was so dense that it was virtually impossible to shoot. Both birds stayed close to each other until I shot, when the other bird flew and ceased calling, and I could not relocate it. On the

Lake Olomega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 15, 1942

way back shot an El Salvador Ant Tanager and a West-
more Ant Tanager.

Feb. 16, 1942

Went back to jungle forest after the ~~of~~ other Spade-billed
Flycatcher, but before I reached the place where I had seen
them the day before, I ran on to at least three other pairs
in much the same type of habitat as I had had
taken the one yesterday. After about three-quarters of an
hour of stalking, I had just one bird (1260). After I shot
the others stopped calling and I quit. Shot two very small
birds, perching motionless & silent, in trees about 10-20'
from the ground. In the hand they proved to be Bent-billed
Flycatchers. Farther through the jungle, where it thins
out, shot a Manakin. It was solitary, perched about 15'
up in a large tree. On the way back, collected a Placid
Flycatcher as it perched Empidonax-like low in the
dense undergrowth. In the open woodland, opposite a
large cornfield, collected a Blue Bunting as it foraged
through the underbrush together with Redstarts and
Black and White Warblers. Van Rossem states that every
Blue Bunting but one that he saw was in a cool, well-
shaded habitat, as in canyon bottoms, but this bird
was in open, sunlit brush at the trail's edge. The
native hunter brought in a small Couophis (1259) which
he found in the hills back of camp. This species has
been taken in and near camp as well.

Lake Omega, 200', Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 17, 1942

Hunted in dense forest N+W of camp. Collected a yellow-bellied flycatcher. These birds seem to be abundant here, but are found mostly in the more densely wooded areas, particularly where it is well shaded and cool. Farther on in the jungle, where the main trail parallels the west bank of the Rio San Miguel, I took a Wood Thrush (1267) from a low tree almost overhanging the river. This bird was one of a pair, perched quietly, but the other bird flew when I shot. Van Rossem took only one specimen, on Mt. Lacagnatique. This would indicate that the Wood Thrush is a very rare, but widely distributed winter visitant. A Recard taken later had the brown and black female plumage but a rose throat. The bird is an immature male. Collected a ♀ Labot Woodpecker working about 40' up in a tree. The soft, arrhythmic nature of the taps attracted my attention as they were different from anything I had heard hereabouts. Sometime later took a Manakin, again a solitary bird. I have never seen two of these birds together. On the way back, heard soft woodpecker taps, and these led me to a ♂ Labot Woodpecker, barely 20 yds from where I had taken the ♀. Collected the bird with a no 10 1/2-load, as it was at least 30' up, but as I was standing almost directly below the bird, it was pretty badly shot up, almost worthless as a skin.

Feb. 18, 1942.

No collecting today. Stayed around camp; bathed, shaved, etc.



Lake Promeza, 200', Elev. 8, San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 19, 1942

Spent all day after one bird. Got up to a late start. After breakfast the native boy showed me a King Vulture perched near the top of a tree at the summit of a very steep, small hill behind camp. This hill is about 150 feet high, and grown to scrub and grass, with a few fairly large trees in the Trinitaria scrub. The whole set-up is very open and exposed, and when I set out the sun was overhead, & very hot. There were several turkey vultures perched about 75' up the hill. I went up a cow trail which zig-zagged up the NE slope. The vulture was at the top of the North slope. I made no attempt to conceal myself, as the vegetation was sparse and low. Further, I made a great deal of noise, as there were places where I had to smash my way through thorn bushes and thorny vines. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of the way up, I saw a bird sitting in a tree, and thought it the King Vulture which had flown down the slope and perched. I dropped the bird, and it turned out to be a large Turkey Vulture. This left me one shell, as I had put a #6 in each barrel & ^{had} taken no more ammunition. I thought that the shot must have scared my bird, but when I got to a point where I could see his tree, he had not moved. Climbed up to within 60 feet of him. He turned and looked toward me once, and then paid no more attention to me at all. I have seen few birds more unwary. I dropped it with the last #6 and it fell about 20', hit the ground with a thud,

Clair
1942

75

Lake Olomega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 19, 1942.

And disappeared into some scrub. This tree was overhanging a very steep rock slide, and I figured that the bird must have rolled to the bottom of it, some 60 feet below. Returned to camp and left my shotgun, and the native boy + I went back to look for the bird. After about 2 hours of crashing around the dense scrub, and climbing up the steep rock slide, we had no luck. Marshall, who had come back to camp, was told of what was on, and climbed to the summit, and under the tree from which the bird was shot. While we were trying to line things up and spot the exact place where the bird might have fallen, Joe happened to look down and saw the bird, stone dead, about 15' below him, just at the head of the rock slide. He retrieved it, and when we returned to camp, measured it, + took notes on plumage + soft part colors. So that this information is in the species account of Sarcoramphus papa of Marshall. The bird was made into a skeleton (1273). Stomach contents listed in Catalogue. The bird was a ♂ in immature plumage. I might add that there were no other birds of any kind near the tree in which the vulture perched, the nearest being the turkey vultures well down the hillside, and a couple of others flying overhead. I heard it make no noise, and for the most part it just perched motionless + quiet.

Davis
1942

76

Lake Amega, 200', Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 20, 1942.

Marshall shot a Spilotes which he gave me. It is of normal black & yellow coloration. This snake was found near a farm house about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Camp, in some thick brush. The ones that I saw were in the dense jungle forest. Hunted in a small canyon about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Camp. This is well wooded, but the west wall thins out into more open grassland forest at the summit. In this open forest shot a Blue-browed Trogon and a Western Tanager. Saw nothing else within range in this canyon all morning. Tan-tailed Warblers and Ant Tanagers which I had seen here on every previous visit, were conspicuous by their absence. On the way down, saw a King Vulture and several Turkey Vultures circling. They finally lit well below me, but when I got about a hundred yards from them, the King flew down the canyon and lit again. A couple or three Turkeys flushed at my approach, and flew to where the King was, but the remaining Turkeys stayed where they were. I again made for the King, but the same thing happened, and again the King, together with the other vultures, flew down canyon. This happened still a third time, but the Sarcophagus soared high into the air and flew out of sight over the hills, while the Turkey Vultures remained where they were. In none of these perching places did I see or smell anything in the way of animal

Davis
1942

77

Lake Omagua, 200', Dept. S. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 20, 1942.

remains, and it is possible that these birds were resting in the cool shade of the canyon.

Feb. 21, 1942

Hunted in dense jungle forest. Shot an El Salvador Attila. These birds sing near the tops of the very tall trees, 60 or 70 feet from the ground, and will sing from one perch for lengthy intervals. The song is rather complex, and very distinctive. When disturbed, they utter a series of very harsh notes, which are in marked contrast to the clear song. They never seem to fly very far when disturbed, but move from one branch to another, or possibly from one tree to another, where singing is resumed. These birds, from what I have seen, are not paired yet. In a very dark, well shaded spot ran across a pair of Pygmy Woodhewers, of which I took the ♂, the other bird flying at my shot. The birds were working on separate, but adjacent trees. Later in the a.m. I ran across a third, rather near the place where I had seen the pair. This bird may have been the ♀. I could not collect it. Shot a Blacid Flycatcher perched low in a small shrub. The resemblance between these and a medium-sized Empidonax when perched is striking. These birds are also unpaired, & not singing. Collected a Bent-billed Flycatcher. All of these I have seen thus far are silent and unpaired. The flycatchers seem to show very definite perching preferences. Spade-bills prefer dense undercover, remaining 2 or 3 feet from the forest floor. Blacid Flycatchers are usually found 5 or 6

Lake Ormeza, 200' Sep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 21, 1942.

feet up in the dense undercover. The next stratum, about 10' up, belongs to the Empidonacines, although these are sometimes found higher. Next come the Bent-bills, then the Tody Flycatchers, then the various species of Myiarchus, and finally the tree-top species such as Herby, Giraud, & Scissor-tail Flycatchers, and Lichtenstein Kingbirds. There is naturally some overlap shown by all these birds, but the above are the typical places where the various species are found. Near the Rio San Miguel ran across several fairs of Ovenbirds (Cynallaxis) easily identified by their call-notes. They were in the tops of small trees, about 15' above the ground, whereas most of the individuals seen before were in low brush or on the ground. Took a ♂. The native hunter brought in two curassows, of which I skinned one.

Feb. 22, 1942.

Hunted on the trail east of camp. Took a Spotted-breasted Oriole in the Mimosa scrub near the lake shore. Like the other Orioles around here, this species is rather shy, and had to be taken from rather long range. Shot a Lichtenstein's Oriole in the same habitat, and a Giraud Flycatcher in the front yard of the hacienda.

Feb. 23, 1942.

Hunted again in the dense jungle forest. Collected a singing Pepper-shrike from a small shrub. Took a

Davis
1942

79

Lake Ormeza, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 23, 1942.

Short-tailed Forest Vireo and a Hook-billed Kite. See species accounts for both of these. On the way home, I saw a pair of Ground Cuckoos walking ~~through~~ on the ground under the Mimosa bushes. These birds walk in a deliberate manner, peering from side to side as they progress. So distinctive is this method of walking that they have been nicknamed "Jesus-crawlers" by the members of the party. Very often the bird will remain poised on one foot, the other being held against the abdomen. This contracted foot is then slowly placed to the ground, and the creeping continues. I shot one bird whereupon the other made a short, low flight out of sight, behind some Mimosa bushes. Remembering what Van Rossum had said, that when startled this bird disappears, only to return again to satisfy its curiosity, I went the bird where I had dropped it. As I rose to leave, there was the other bird, creeping about me in a wide arc, staring at me. I collected it. In the p. m. natives brought in 2 snakes, which I have cursorily identified as Trimorphodon. The natives called them "vibora castellana".

Feb. 24 - Feb. 26.

Spent this time packing & breaking camp. Moved to the town of Ormeza a. m. Feb. 26. After retiring the night of Feb. 26, was awakened by a native who wanted to sell me a snake. It was a live Boa about 6' long,

Lake Omega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador
Feb. 26, 1942.

and absolutely unharmed. I bought it to send alive to Sherburne F. Cook ^{jr.} in Berkeley, California.

Feb. 27, 1942.

Took train to San Miguel, where we met Striton. Proceeded to San Salvador.

Summary of reptiles + amphibians

Basiliscus vittatus

Common resident near water, being found along streams, the Rio San Miguel, + Lake Omega. Only 2 or 3 individuals were taken away from the immediate vicinity of water. No small individuals were seen.

Brown-head

Abundant in the grassland, found less commonly in open woods, and not at all in dense, well-shaded forest. In the grassland they averaged about 1 per 20' for a mile of trail.

Ameiva undulata

Fairly common in open woodland, not found anywhere else.

Cnemidophorus

Found in the Mimosa scrub, and nowhere else. No large adults were seen. Only fairly common.

Coleonyx mitratus

Rather common. Although only 4 or 5 specimens were taken, this was because only a small expanse of territory was covered. They were always found in under

Lake Olomega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Summary of reptiles and amphibians

Colonyx mitratus

Trees in dry leaves. The bold markings show up well at night. When shined, these lizards move slowly and sluggishly.

Colonyx sp.

This species has expanded terminal phalanges as opposed to C. mitratus. The remarks as to abundance & habitat re C. mitratus also apply to this form.

Sceloporus

Very common about rocks and in wooded areas. The ideal habitat for this species seems to be leaf-covered rocks under open forest conditions. Observations would indicate that these lizards remain in pairs, as they were seen paired in most cases.

Ctenosaura completa

Very common resident. Smaller individuals seem to stay in the minosa scrub, numbers there being far higher than in woodland. Larger individuals were found mostly in the open woodland, where they were often seen foraging in the leaf litter. When startled they would run for the nearest tree and disappear into a cavity in the trunk. There were no agave fences here as at Monte Cristo, but a large patch of free-growing agave had a large number of small individuals in it.

Crocodilus

4 specimens were brought in by natives, 2 of which

Lake Omega, 200' dep't. San Miguel, El SalvadorSummary of reptiles and amphibiansdufus (cont'd.)

were prepared by Hildebrand, + 2 by myself. These were caught by native fishermen in nets, and were brought in alive and untouched. A few smaller individuals were seen in the Rio San Miguel at the west end of the lake, but would always swim away as I approached the river bank, with only the snout + dorsal spines above water.

Iguana

Abundant along the Rio San Miguel, and along the lake shore, although more numerous along the river. Stayed mainly in the trees lining the river bank, and the lake shore. Same species as at Monte Cristo.

Anolis

The situation regarding this genus is somewhat confused. Two species(?) were found to be the same as at Monte Cristo, differing in presence or absence of a dark blue-black spot on the throat-fan. Some individuals show vermiculations on the body similar to that found on one individual at Monte Cristo. These 2 smaller forms were found mainly on ferns, foxts and small saplings and shrubs. A third species was found, much longer and heavier than either of the other two, and with an unspotted orange-yellow throat-fan. It was restricted to larger trees, where it could be seen foraging for insects along the trunk. It was rather uncommon.

Turtles

The same two species were found here as at Monte

Davis
1942

83

Lake Olomega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Summary of reptiles and amphibians
Turtles (cont'd)

Triste; a red-legged turtle was brought in by Tucker, the botanist, and one specimen of the other species by a native boy. Both species are evidently rare, as no others were seen by any other members of the party.

Diadophis

Found nocturnally associated in the same dry-leaf habitat as the geckos. Here again, this must be a fairly common species, although few specimens were taken because of the small amount of territory that could be covered at night.

Spilotes

Common inhabitant of brushy and wooded areas about Lake Olomega. This tree-climbing snake was not seen for several weeks, when I saw three in two days, and three more were brought in by natives. 5 were black phase, and one yellow phase.

Trimorphodon

2 brought in by natives were the only specimens seen.

Gray colubrid (1165)

One collected by R. A. Sturton was the only specimen encountered. Not as common here as at Monte Triste or Int. Lacagnatique.

Lonophis lineatus

One collected in open grassland, and one ^{taken in} brought the hills by our native hunter, and one collected by

Lake Omega, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Summary of reptiles + amphibians

of this (cont'd.)

Hildebrand in the grass at the door of his tent were the only ones seen by the party.

Helomydus

One specimen collected by the geologist, Gealey, on the ocean beach due south of Lake Omega. Residents living on or near the beach had never seen one. It is probable that this snake is common offshore, but is but rarely washed ashore.

Brown Racer (1198)

One specimen brought in by Gealey.

Oxybelis

One specimen taken from a wire fence near a farmhouse. Although this snake was said to be common in the Mimosa scrub near the lake shore by the natives, no other specimens were seen.

Boa

2 brought in by natives.

Trachya

2 specimens seen by Gealey, + 3 by me, of which I collected one. Seen near the stream back of camp (2 by Gealey) and on a fence-post, in a ploughed field, and one collected from the dry leaves beneath the open woodland trees near the lake shore east of camp. Seems to be a rare, but widely distributed resident.

Bufo marinus

Very common in the stream adjacent to camp, and along

Lake Ormeza, 200', Dep't. San Miguel, El Salvador

Summary of reptiles and amphibians

Bufo marinus (cont'd).

The lake shore. They were so numerous that when adjacent to the lake shore when these toads were in full voice, one person could hardly hear another person talking from a distance of 10 feet.

Bufo valliceps

A fairly common resident. Seen on several occasions at and after twilight.

Rana sp.

A rather common resident along the hyacinth beds at the lake shore, where they are associated with B. marinus. They stay well hidden in the hyacinth in several feet of water, and are virtually unapproachable. Only one specimen was taken, but this is no indication of their real numbers.

Narrow-mouth toad

One specimen, taken near the stream at camp. Status uncertain.

Eleutherodactylus (?)

One specimen taken from the stream near camp. Status uncertain.

San Salvador, Dep't. San Salvador, El Salvador

Feb. 27, 1942 - March 4, 1942.

In San Salvador making arrangements to go to Los Eses miles. While ^{staying} at the government Agricultural Experiment Station at La Teiba, Dr. Mario Tenry van Severen, an official ~~of~~ in the Dep't. of Agriculture, gave me three snakes (1303, 1304, 1305) from his own collection, none of which I have as yet seen. He also ran across two specimens, 1 Odipus salivini, and a caecilian. He had collected the former, and given it to the late Mr. Calderon, whose job he now holds. He had no data on the caecilian. Calderon had sent these two specimens to the United States for identification, either to the Field Museum or to the U.S. Nat'l. Museum. Since neither of these groups, salamanders or caecilians, have been recorded from this country, these must stand as the first records for the country.

March 4 - Left San Salvador & went to San Ignacio, Dep't. Chalatenango, a small town at the foot of Los Eses miles.

March 5 - In San Ignacio, Dep't. Chalatenango.

March 6 - Proceeded to a point about 1 mile from the house in which we are to camp. The first part of the ascent was through the pine forest. This was succeeded by mixed pines & deciduous trees, which in turn was succeeded by nearly pure deciduous woods. From time to time we passed a wheat field flanked on the side of some slope. Wheat is the principal crop of this area. After about

San Ignacio - Los Esesimiles, Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 6, 1942.

4 hours muleback ride, we came out onto an open plain ^{margin}~~surrounded~~ to the east & west by mountain ridges, that to the east being the chain making up Los Esesimiles. From this plain it was easy to see the irreparable damage that has been, & is being done, to the original forest cover. The oaks and pines have been virtually stripped off to make room for wheat fields, and this clearing has extended deep into the cloud forest, which, on this west side of Los Esesimiles, is confined to the top part of the ridge. Shilton said that it extended much lower down the slopes when he and Van Rossem were here some 15 years ago. A few small clumps of pines have been left, showing what the original cover was like. Most of the plain and mountain slopes are bare grassland, although there are patches of fern, blackberries, and small scrubby bushes here and there. Numerous slides have occurred as a result of the thorough stripping. Most of them are bare, although some fern and scrub growth has taken place along the slide margins. Ridge after ridge is sliding into the canyons. A wheat field planted on a canyon wall one year will have slid to the bottom of the canyon the next, and another wheat field will be carved out of the forest to take its place. This reckless use of the land is ~~rapidly~~ causing the rapid disappearance of forest conditions. We rode to the south west, around the main range of Los Esesimiles, and then doubled back to the

L. Davis
1942

88

San Ignacio - Los Esesimiles, Def't. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 6, 1942

north. Here the same situation prevails, most of the east slope being stripped and very badly eroded. The slopes are covered with slides. Honduras lies to the east, the border lying only a couple of miles away, and the ranges in sight over there have suffered in the same manner as Los Esesimiles. We stayed at a small farmhouse for the night.

March 7, 1942.

Proceeded from the farmhouse to a point on the: -
E slope Los Esesimiles, 7300±', Def't. Chalatenango, El Salvador
where we were given the use of a small, one room house located on a ridge between two canyons. There is a small patch of dry cloud forest, mostly elfin-forest-covered oaks, on the ridge to the southeast. On the ridge to the north, natives are clearing land for wheat. The entire canyon wall has been stripped, and there is some cloud forest on top of the ridge opposite our house. There is open grass + scrubland directly above our house, and on the saddle between our ridge + the one to the southeast there are wheat fields. The trail to the top of the mountain lies on the latter ridge. There are several large stands of cloud forest between camp and the summit, the most extensive stands covering two peaks. The peak to the north is the summit of the mountain. The cloud forest evidently extends over the peak, forming the stands we saw from the plain.

Davis
1942

89

E slope Los Eses miles, 7300±, Dept. Chalatenango, El Salvador
March 8, 1942.

Stayed around camp, as I have an infected foot. Several specimens were brought in by members of the party. The Sceloporus here is green, and closely resembles that found on Mt. Lacagnatique, but I believe that it is different. The Gerrhonotus is evidently not salvadorensis, as the frontal + median frontonasal are in contact, and the color + size are somewhat different from Schmidt's description. An Anolis was brought in which has a broad yellow stripe running from a point just behind the head, the whole length of the body and over the basal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the tail. The throat fan is yellow.

March 9, 1942.

Ill today, + stayed in bed all day. Natives brought in two snakes. One resembles a garter snake, to which it is certainly closely allied. The other snake is a Bothrops godmani. It agrees closely with Schmidt's description of a specimen taken here by Sturton in 1927. The "garter" snake is called "tamagas", + the pit viper "timbo". They ^{came} from down below a short distance.

March 10, 1942.

Stayed in bed all today. Another Bothrops and a snake tentatively identified as Micrurops were brought in by a native. The second snake resembles a coral snake in shape, size, + scalation, but it is a light red dorsally, with mid-dorsal black shading, + no traces of annuli. I know of no species of

Los Esmeraldas, Boqueron, Depto. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 10, 1942.

of Micros that has no annuli. This snake may be something else, however.

March 11, 1942.

Another native-caught Bothrops. Took a short walk today in the cloud forest just to the north of our camp. This is rather dry. Saw numerous fallen logs which I turned over & looked apart looking for Salamanders, without success. Even in very rotten logs, the inside wood is not very wet. Tore down numerous epiphytes looking for amphibians, also without success. Most of the epiphytes are of species of Bromelia. These plants hold a great deal of water which condenses on them from the clouds which drift through the forest. Caught a couple of Gerrhonotus, and noted 2 more. They seem to stay in the dead leaves beneath the cloud forest trees, and are quite wary. When disturbed, they move away with an undulatory movement of the body. Although they move rather slowly, the forest floor is so littered up with fallen leaves & logs, ferns, & mulch, that they have many places for escape. Consequently they are rather hard to catch if they get much of a head start. Sceloporus seem to be confined to isolated trees along trails or at the edge of the cloud forest. In the cleared land there are many isolated charred stumps left over from burning off, & these seem to be a favorite habitat of

Davis
1942

91

Eslope Los Esesimiles, 7300±, Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador
March 11, 1942.

Sceloporus. They are very wary, and run into cavities in the stumps when a person approaches within 20 feet. Either their eyesight or hearing, or both, is very keen. Took a specimen of a small lizard, perhaps Gymnophthalmus sumichrasti, in the dead fern litter just at the edge of a wheat-field. Anolis seems to be a lizard of the cleared or burned off areas, none having been seen in the cloud forest. Gealey brought in a Hyla from the southwest slope. It is not H. luteoventris.

March 12, 1942

Natives brought in 6 more Bothrops godmani. They are evidently very common, both above & below camp. Most of them are evidently brought in by natives who are cutting brush. Stayed close to camp today, as my foot still bothers me.

March 13, 1942

Still confined to camp. 2 more native-caught Bothrops. Stirton caught one today. While setting traps in the cloud forest, he sat down for a rest. As he sat down, he heard a rustling in the dry leaves, and saw a Bothrops about 2' away, backing away. Stirton placed his gun barrel behind the snake's head, & it immediately ceased all attempts to escape, lying motionless while Stirton cut a forked stick, pinned it down, picked it up & put it in a reptile bag. He also caught a Hyla in a small stream at the bottom of a steep cloud-

Davis
1942

92

Los Esesniles, 7300±, Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador
March 13, 1942

forest canyon. At the time it was caught it was a solid cream color ~~was~~ above, with yellowish legs, and yellowish underneath. The iris was evidently widely expanded, & also cream-colored, so that Sturton said that at first he could not see its eyes. He heard a second tree-toad calling, traced the noise to its source, and then inspected the area from which the noise was coming, but could find no trace of the ~~tree~~ toad. A native brought in a large greenish-gray racer with a mid-dorsal stripe of black, of the same species as one that I caught on Mt. Tacaguanique (1018).

March 14, 1942.

Walked along the stream from which Sturton had taken the Hyla. This stream flows north, and is at the bottom of a very steep canyon, the walls of which are covered with heavy, dense cloud-forest vegetation. It is bordered with heavy brush and fern growth, which is very moist. There were numerous fallen logs along the stream, evidently fallen trees which had rolled down from above. Many of these were rotten, and looked like excellent places for salamanders, but none were turned up. Saw two frogs, both of which dove from the steep stream-banks into deep pools before I had a chance on them. They looked like large green Rana. Sturton and I heard a third individual calling from the streambank above a small waterfall. We approached the frog from opposite sides, I above & Sturton below, tearing down all the vegetation and overturning all

Davis
1942

93

E. slope Los Eses miles, 7300±, Dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador
March 14, 1942

rocks + logs as we cloud in, but never caught sight of the frog, which continued to call, seemingly right at our feet. I followed the stream toward its source, & then cut up ~~the~~ the west slope through a wheatfield. Caught a Gerrhonotus and an Anolis (1347) in the wheat stubble. Followed main trail up toward the summit to a height of about 8400±, & caught a Gerrhonotus at this height in a patch of cloud forest. 2 more Bothriops golman were brought in by natives.

March 15, 1942

Went into the higher portions of the cloud forest hunting for salamanders. See species account for Oedipus. Another Bothriops brought in by natives -

March 16, 1942

In camp again today. Collected a Sceloporus, and a native brought in the daily Bothriops.

March 17, 1942

Hunted on the ridge just above camp. 5 Anolis + a Sceloporus.

March 18, 1942

Hunted for Oedipus in the upper cloud forest. Obtained 19 specimens of the same species as those obtained March 15. They were found in the same habitat - beneath the bark or sapwood of moist, rotten logs. No free crawling individuals were seen. Also obtained 1 Sceloporus, one caught by hand. These lizards evidently do not wander far, as I have seen the same

Davis
1942

94

Eslope Los Eses miles, 7300±, dep't. Chalatenango, El Salvador

March 18, 1942

individuals in the same stumps & trees day after day. There are not many young individuals around.

March 19, 1942

Confined to camp today. Natives brought in three racers, all different.

March 20, 1942

Hunted near camp in a.m. Went down a small stream below camp. Heard several frogs croaking, but could not find them, although at times it seemed that I was standing upon the spot from which the croaks issued. Storton and I returned to this stream in the p.m. and obtained 4 Rana. See species account Rana this date.

March 21, 1942

Confined to camp. In a.m. shot a Sceloporus from a stump near camp.

March 22, 1942 - March 23, 1942

Stayed around camp these two days. Put up a few things brought in by natives, & other members of the party.

March 24 - April ² 3, 1942

In San Salvador.

April 3, 1942

Gealey, Seitz and I went to San Juan Mine, owned by René Kilauer of San Salvador. This mine lies 7 1/2 mi. SE Metapan, at 1600', in the dep't. of Santa Ana. From, what I have heard, Kilauer received a report

Davis
1942

95

San Juan Mine, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mi SE Metapan / 600', Dept. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 3, 1942

from a Belgian mining engineer named Bertel, of a large lead + zinc deposit near Metapan. He built a road the $7\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from Metapan to the deposit, put up a large house, plumbing etc., installed steam + diesel pumps + hoists, etc. and assembled a staff of English and American engineers, + a considerable number of native workers. 300 tons of ore were taken out, + it was discovered that the lead + zinc were in the same ore + could not be separated. The mine closed, everyone went home, Kilmer lost something over \$200,000, and we have a place to stay. The country is very barren and rocky, and arid. Prevailing growth on the foothills surrounding us is low scrub and scorched grassland, with extensive groves of small pines higher up. All my collecting equipment, including shot pistol, is at Los Esquesmiles. I have only 2 2 quart jars and a pair of nail scissors. Butz and I caught an Anolis sp. There is a large lizard found commonly here, in the rocky stream bed running past the mine, in scrub, and in the agave fences which are numerous about here. They resemble Ameiva in shape, scalation, + actions, but are spotted with yellow on all their upper surfaces. Since Ameiva is abundant here, I think that they are very large adults of Ameiva undulata, and will refer to them as such. The only difference

J. Davis
1942

96

San Juan Mine, 1 1/2 mi. SE Metapan, 1600', Dept. Santa Ana, El Salvador

April 3, 1942

between them and smaller individuals is that they are less nervous, + do not run very far when pursued, but remain in the same general area where first seen, whereas the typical Ameiva will often run 30 or 40 yards when pursued. These larger individuals ~~do~~ do ~~flaw~~ flaw and root in the dirt in the same manner as Ameiva. They seem to feed on insects. Smaller Ameiva are everywhere. Anolis are uncommon. After Suffer worked along the streambed about 150 yds. from the main house. There are a few pools of standing water; elsewhere the stream is completely dry, + the bed covered with small rocks washed down from above. Secured a Rana, and 3 other amphibians, of all different. Also a Bufo with prominent crests on the head; this toad is ^{uniform} a pea green color dorsally. The same Bufo is here that we noted at Olomega, which I tentatively identified as Bufo marinus (e.g. # 1103). They utter the same powerful trill. In one large pool there were at least 30 of these toads, some in Amplexus. One female swam out into the pool and was "approached" by about 6 ♂'s, one of which went into amplexus with her. The other ♂'s scrambled wildly to dislodge #1 and climb aboard. The seven toads were eventually clasped together in a clump, kicking, fighting, splashing. #1 never relinquished his hold. At times

